The Pittsburgh Gazette.

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DAILY GAZETTE.

THE LATEST NEWS.

Condensed Telegrams from All Quarters.

—The California Grangers are holding a State Convention at San Francisco.

—The Judicial article has been defeated in the Ohio Constitutional Convention.

—Christian, the first mate of the French steamer Amerique, committed suicide in London.

—The British steamer Mississippi, from Liverpool to New Orleans, is ashore off the coast of Florida.

—One hundred guns were fired in Rochester, N. Y., last night, in honor of President Grant's veto of the currency bill.

—The women crusaders of Portland, Oregon, who were sentenced to pay a fine of five dollars each, are serving out the time in jail.

—The grand jury of Yankton, D. T., has found an indictment for murder against Winter mute, who killed Governor McCook some time since.

—Later advices from Acheen say the Dutch troops attacked an Acheenese entrenchment near Kraton, but were repulsed, losing eight killed and sixty wounded.

—The memorialists in the District of Columbia investigation closed their case yesterday. The taking of testimony of the District Government will commence on Monday.

—Advices from Mexico state that the pearl fisheries of the Gulf of California have been divided into four sections, to be worked succeeding years. A law for the preservation of oysters in the gulf has been passed.

—The announcement from Washington that President Grant had vetoed the currency bill produced a strong feeling of relief in Boston, and was the all-absorbing topic of conversation and congratulation last night.

—It was reported in Paris on Tuesday that the Franco-American Postal Treaty had been ratified by the French Government. The report was premature. The negotiations are, however, progressing favorably.

—The Mississippi Central Railroad is again broken north of Canton by an overflow. The Memphis & Little Rock Railroad is six inches above water as yet, but there is little hope of its escaping interruption from the flo od.

—At a meeting of the Executive Committee of the Erie Railway Company, yesterday, Mr. Watson, President of the Company, submitted a reply to the charges of ex-Auditor Dunnan and others, which were approved and ordered printed.

—Governor Washburn does not wish to leave Boston for Washington until the 1st of May, but has written to Senator Boutwell that if any measure should come up in the Senate requiring his presence and vote he will start at once for the capital.

—The officers pursuing the notorious murderer Vasquez and party came on them in the mountains near Los Angeles, Cal. They abandoned their horses and camp and fled on foot, closely pursued. If overtaken there will probably be a bloody fight.

—John Galvin, a former keeper in the New York Toombs, was found guilty on Wednesday of assaulting Adolph Hauch and participating in the robbery of his jewelry store in that city on the evening of the 9th of January last, and sentenced to twenty years in the State's Prison.

—The Suez Canal Company publish a protest against the decision of the International Commission in regard to the rates of tonnage on the canal, and notify vessels that they cannot pass unless they pay the company's regularly fixed dues. Even British men of war are required to pay the rates prescribed by the company before they are permitted to enter the canal.

—A San Antonia (Texas) dispatch says Mr. Millbach, a commercial traveler *en route* from Goliah to Beeville, in an ambulance, accompanied by a negro driver, was attacked by three bandits. One tied Millbach while the others were searching for money and valuables. Millbach succeeded in getting one arm loose, and drawing a pistol concealed under his coat, killed two of the highwaymen, but was himself killed by the third. The negro managed to escape with the money and valuables, amounting to several thousand dollars.

—At a meeting of St. Louis merchants, on Wednesday, to consider what shall be done to relieve the sufferers by the overflow of the lower Mississippi, dispatches from Mayor Wiltz, of New Orleans, were read, stating that twelve parishes north of the Red river, containing two million acres, nearly one quarter of which is cultivated in cotton and corn, are inundated, and south of that river there are fifteen crevasses, through which the water has submerged, or very seriously damaged, fourteen parishes which raise 0,000 hogsheads of sugar. The number of persons already partially or totally ruined is twenty-five thousand, and continued high water will increase the number to fifty thousand.

—The State Convention of the Ohio Women's Temperance League met in Cincinnati on Wednesday. Five hundred delegates were present, representing one hundred and twenty-five towns and cities. Mrs. Manly, of Akron, was chosen President. A memorial to the Constitutional Convention was adopted, asking that the new Constitution forbid license, require the Legislature to enact laws for compensation for injuries resulting from the sale of intoxicating liquors, and giving municipal officers special legislative powers against the liquor traffic. After the close of the afternoon session, five hundred women marched in procession to the Esplanade, and sang and prayed there. A band of music played all the while in a saloon opposite where they were praying.

FOREIGN.

CANADA.

Riotous Proceedings at Fort Garry.

TORONTO, April 21.—A dispatch from Fort Garry to the *Globe*, dated yesterday, says: Last evening two French half breeds went to the house of ex-President Bruce, armed with guns, and demanded that Bruce cease writing letters to the rebellion to the newspapers, or they would shoot him. They maltreated him fearfully, broke the windows of his house, and committed other outrages, to the serious alarm of his family. The ruffians uttered all manner of threats against Bruce to deter him from making further exposures. One of the assailants was arrested. Great excitement prevails. In consequence of the outrage Bruce has moved into town, fearing further persecution. The *Metis* newspaper insists upon the re-election of Riel for Provencher.

SPAIN.

Proclamation by Sabello.

MADRID, April 22.—The Carlist General Sabello, commanding at Guipuzcoa, has issued a proclamation, decreeing the punishment of death to all persons furnishing food to the cities of San Sebastian, Reuteria and Irun.

Volmas Eda Threatened.

A dispatch from Pedro Abanto says an army of 8,000 Republican troops is marching on Volmas Eda.

CUBA.

A Town Attacked by Rebels.

HAVANA, April 12.—The official journals say the Cuban Gen. Maximo Gomez attacked San Meguel de Naverst on the 12 th inst., succeeded in entering the town and sacked two stores, but was driven out, leaving ten of his men dead in the streets. The others lost four killed and nine wounded.

NEW YORK

NEW YORK, April 22, 1874

Convention of the National Board of Fire Underwriters.

The eighth annual Convention of the National Board of Fire Underwriters begun its session here to-day, Henry A. Oakley presiding.

Stephen Crowell, Chairman of the Executive Committee, presented the annual report of that committee. Incorporated in the report was the following resolution, which was adopted:

Resolved, That we recommend to the National Board the adoption of a general rule providing that in every case where an agent is duly convicted of violation of rates, he shall be compelled to collect the additional premium or cancel the policy, and that the Executive Committee have power, when deemed advisable, to impose a fine in addition to the above requirement.

The report of the General Agent, Thos. H. Montgomery, was then submitted.

The chairman appointed committees on supervising agents and on fire departments and water supply.

The Committee on Adjustments and Statistics then presented their report through H. H. Hall. He reported that they had now in their possession the experience of upwards of seventy companies in ten classes of hazards and fourteen companies in upwards of one hundred classes. The committee made the following recommendations, which, on motion, were adopted: That the monthly report of losses on special hazards be continued, that statistics of the classes of hazards in the report be collected for the year 1873, and that the statistics of the following classes of hazards be collected for 1870, '71, '72, and '73: Breweries, malt houses, lumber yards, tanneries, India rubber works, bleacheries, dye and print works, planing mills, saw mills and wholesale stocks of drugs.

FIRST EDITION.

HARRISBURG.

The Crusaders at the State Capital.

How They Were Received by Friends and Foes—A Lively Flutter in the Legislative Fold —A Great Day in the House —Crowded Gallaries.

The Preliminary Parliamentary Skirmish The—Progress of the Battle—Temperance Element Defeated—The Details.

Special to the Gazette.

HARRISBURG, April 22, 1874.

SENATE.

Ready for the Gover nor's Signature.

The following House bills were taken up and passed finally:

Relative to appeals from judgments of Aldermen and Notaries Public.

Regulating taxation of corporations.

Joint resolution for payment of $1,625 for expenses attendant upon the Dimmick investigation.

These bills are all ready now for the inspection of the Governor.

Sent to the House.

The following Senate bills were passed finally and were sent into the House:

Vacating certain streets in Fort Perry.

Regulating damages pending a writ of error, and costs accruing thereon.

Authorizing the issue of letters patent to certain corporations.

Authorizing the Secretary and Deputy Secretary of State to administer oaths, or affirmations.

This comprised the business of the Senate.

HOUSE.

If the proceedings in the Senate, however, were of a rather monotonous character and devoid of special interest, the excitement in the House compensated for the dullness elsewhere in legislative circles.

The Pittsburgh "Crusaders" Arrive.

The cause of this commotion in the House was the arrival of that delegation from the Pittsburgh Woman's Temperance Union. The ladies arrived in the special train this morning at five o'clock, and were met at the depot by friends of the cause in this city, who escorted them to comfortable quarters at the "Lochiel" and "Keystone." The news of their arrival was not long in being circulated, and almost before they had been comfortably provided for, the fact of their arrival was heralded throughout the town.

The news seemed to act as an inspiration among the members of the House, who were around the hotels at early breakfast time, fully two hours before their usual time for partaking of their matutinal meal.

Under Way for the House—A Jam.

The ladies seemed in earnest, and what was more interesting, seemed to have a practical plan of operations. As soon as they had taken a brief rest to recuperate from the fatigues of the journey, they reassembled, and at once set their faces toward the Capitol. The movement began about eight o'clock with the local leagues, who turned out to escort their friends to the Hall of the House. In a very short time the ladies' gallery was filled with the fair crusaders, and then the remaining portions of the hall open to the public were taken possession of, so that by nine o'clock there was a regular "jam."

A Sympathizing Chaplain.

The Speaker took the chair at the proper time and amid much confusion called the House to order. The whispering and chattering did not cease, however, until the voice of Chaplain O'Neal was heard proceeding with the preliminary devotional exercises. Chaplain O'Neal was inspired by the occasion, and gave unmistakable evidence of his sympathies by saying:

"A crisis has been reached in the history of this House; and we appeal to the Father of Mercies to look with compassion on the suffering people. Strengthen these women in their holy mission; they are our mothers, our wives, and our sisters. Strengthen the members of this House that they may be able to distinguish between infamy and honor; enlighten the pulpit and the demoralized press," etc., etc.

There was a brief lull after this prayer, and then the routine of business was called.

Trying to Dodge.

The reading of the journal was commenced, but was soon abandoned on account of the noise, when Mr. Toner, of Westmoreland, got the floor, and moved a postponement of the liquor bill. This raised a storm, of course, as it was intended to give the crowded house the slip. But the show had to go on.

This bill, it will be remembered, was made the special order for Wednesday, and is entitled the "Distillers' and Brewers' bill"—allowing them to sell their manufactures by the quantity in counties where local option holds sway.

Mr. WOLF moved to amend by referring it to the General Judiciary.

Mr. CHRISTY got the speaker's ear, and presented a protest of the women of Allegheny county. Then the skirmish became worse.

Mr. MONGAS, of Lawrence, got the floor, speaking against the bill.

Mr. STRANAHAN—Let us meet the question now.

Mr. BROCKAWAY—All right.

Cries of No! No! Yes! Yes!

Mr. STRANAHAN—Well, let us have the yeas and nays.

Away went the call—yeas 56, nays 58. So it was not postponed, and the House had to face the music with the bill on first reading.

Mr. WOLF—I now renew my motion to recommitt this bill to the General Judiciary Committee, for the reason that grave constitutional questions arise in regard to it.

Mr. STRANAHAN—I call the yeas and nays on that. You that have been wanting to meet this question, now do it

Settle It at Once.

Mr. JOSEPHS—I hope the House will not refer the bill. It is not fair to the temperance side or the other side. If there is any question in it let it be discussed on the floor of the House.

Mr. BROCKWAY—I voted against Local Option, but I will vote against this. Bring in a bill to repeal Local Option, and I will vote for it.

Mr. TONER—This is a fair bill; the interests in my county demand its passage.

Mr. STRANAHAN—There has not been a petition presented here this winter for the passage of this bill.

Mr. TONER—There has for the repeal of Local Option.

Mr. WEBB—I am opposed to this bill for two reasons: First, it gives a monopoly to distillers, and second, my county is in favor of Local Option.

Mr. LITTLE—I am in favor of committing this bill to the General Judiciary Committee. The bill under consideration is simply a falsehood, and those who vote for it, vote to put a lie upon the statute book, and the reference to a committee to put it into proper shape is the proper thing to do. How ridiculous to allow brewers and distillers to sell in local option counties.

"Heart" for Temperance Men.

Mr. HAYS—I for one am opposed to a reference of this bill to any committee. I don't claim to be any bolder than any one else, but I am ready now to vote according to my conviction. Men who are temperance men ought to have heart enough to vote. It is a late day to talk about the constitutional question in the bill. I had my mind made up.

Mr. WEBB—Will the gentleman state how he is going to vote? [Laughter.]

Mr. HAYS—I don't make much difference how I am going to vote. [Much noise.]

Mr. CHRISTY—Do you represent a temperance constituency or not? [Laughter.]

Mr. HAYS—I am sorry that the effort to postpone is being made. Even the ladies here understand that tactics. They say, "Don't recommit. We want to know who our friends are." What will we do to evade this? [Laughter.]

Mr. STRANAHAN—I have listened attentively to Mr. Hays, and am glad he is a friend of the ladies but will be further satisfied if he would vote with them and for their cause.

I am ready to meet this question either by a direct or indirect vote. I have met it at home and can meet it here. It is evident to every sane mind in this House that this bill has not had the proper treatment in the committee. It is crude and attempts too much. I am not afraid to meet it. I always vote on the side of temperance, and am not weak-kneed about it either.

Mr. McCullough—Are not all the members who advocate a reference to this bill members of that committee?

The Virtuous Democracy.

Mr. STRANAHAN—No, sir. This is class legislation. It has been the policy of this side (Democratic) of the House to oppose class legislation. Stand up like men and oppose it still.

Mr. TONER—This bill merely goes back to those counties in which Local Option has not been adopted.

Mr. STRANAHAN—I thought I understood the English language, and I say this bill will virtually repeal all prohibitory laws.

Mr. WEBB—Will the gentleman answer it?

Mr. STRANAHAN—No, sir; because I am opposed to it altogether.

Mr. HIGGS—I represent as large a temperance interest as he does, and will not vote with my Democratic friend from Mercer, Mr. Stranahan.

Mr. PORTER—I renew my motion to recommit this to the Committee on Vice and Immorality.

Mr. ALLEN—I object.

Mr. PORTER—This is an insult to refer the bill to any other committee.

Mr. ALLEN—If the committee cannot bring out a better bill than this they ought to be insulted.

Mr. WOLFF—I hope my motion will prevail.

Mr. JOSEPHS—Will you vote with us to help to bring it out?

Mr. WOLF—No, I think my objection goes to the gist of the whole thing. We cannot pass this bill constitutionally.

Mr. MITCHELL—I feel that time enough has been wasted. I am one who will pronounce judgment against any charge in the license law. It is high time that we put an end to this dispute. Call the yeas and nays and let the Senate take its share of responsibility.

Christy to Hays—Hays to Christy.

Mr. CHRISTY—I hope the members will vote as they talk, even in the county of Allegheny: let them get themselves fairly and squarely upon the record before they point their fingers at others.

Mr. HAYS—A personal explanation! When he charges that I have not courage to vote he states an unmitigated, diabolical—well, I only want to notify him how I feel. [Laughter.] I am not afraid. I voted for the Braddocks because they had decided to have it there by a fair vote of the people.

Voices, "Yeas and nays.

The call was made on McCullough's motion to commit to vice and immorality—yeas, 55; nays, 58. The question was then taken on committing it to the General Judiciary. The liquor men drew the first blood by refusing to so commit it by 55 yeas to 35 nays. Christy and Young voting, yea and Gerwig, Newmyer, Hays, Wainright and McCormick, nay. The exultant faces of the fair crusaders were overcast with disappointment. [Cries of yeas and nays on first reading of the bill.]

Again the temperance people tackled the bill with more amendments. The liquor men got bolder, and Mr. Morgan, of Lawrence, got the floor amid cries of "question!" "question!"

Speaker McCormick caused him to suspend his remarks until order was restored, when Morgan went on to finish his ten minutes speech, appealing to high heaven, etc.

A Melodious Suggestion.

Mr. JOSEPHS—Mr. Speaker, will it be in order to sing the Star Spangled Banner? [Laughter.]

Mr. OLIVER—I desire to present the protest of the citizens of Harrisburg against the passage of this bill.

Speaker MCCORMICK—It will be read as part of your remarks.

Mr. WOLF—Can't we discuss the merits of this bill?

Speaker MCCORMICK—That is what you have been trying to do all morning.

Mr. WOLF—I want to explain.

Speaker MCCORMICK—Unless there is better order the business will not proceed.

This threat from the Chair had a somewhat soothing influence for a few moments, during which half a dozen different motions were made, but no vote reached on any. Finally a recess for refreshments was taken.

When the house re-convened for the afternoon session the crusaders were found present in as large numbers as in the morning, and manifesting equal earnestness in the proceedings.

It was apparent that if indiscriminate debate was to be allowed, the afternoon would be whiled away in talk, and to prevent this waste of time the announcement was made that the "ten minute" rule for speeches would be strictly adhered to by the ruling power.

Resuming the War of Words.

The discussion opened with a speech by REYNOLDS (D.) of Bedford, who argued to the limit of his time in favor of the bill.

He was followed by WEBB (R.) of Bradford, who took the opposite ground, and denounced the measure in the strongest terms.

The discussion having thus fairly begun, was kept up for several hours. Among the principal speakers on either side, were Messrs. Helges, Brockway, Butler, of Cumberland, and Wainwright, of Allegheny, in favor of the bill; they generally made short speeches. Messrs. Amerman, Stranahan, Wolf, Campbell, of Butler, and Morgan, of Lawrence, were the speakers who opposed the bill.

The disussion was very earnest and developed Legislative oratory to its fullest extent. Some of the speeches were very eloquent, and fine specimens both of oratory and logic that would have attracted attention anywhere. The honors of eloquence were not confined exclusively to the Temperance side, although that interest called out the longest speeches. Among the best argument in all respects, for eloquence and logic, was that of Morgan, of Lawrence, who opposed the bill. He spoke the full time, and was interrupted by the Speaker's gavel when the limit was reached—although if the rule could have been set aside, it would have been done.

Taking the Vote.

It was five o'clock before all who wished to speak had taken the opportunity to do so. A vote was then taken on the motion to agree to the bill on first reading. The vote was as follows:

Yeas—Messrs. Ash, Brockway, Butler, Crawford, Cressler, Crogan, Egan, Foster, Gerwig, Hegeman, Helges, Henry, Hetrick, Hildebrand, Jamison, Jones (Phila.), Josephs, Kaufman, Kennedy, Kimmel, Kistler, Loftus, Loucks, McCullough (Berks), McCullough (Phila.), Morgan (Schuylkill), Mylin, Newell, O'Brien, O'Neill, Petrikin, Piper, Porter, Pyle, Reyburn, Reynolds, Roney, Rutter, Shelley, Shuman, Smith, (Berks,) Smith (Phila.), Snyder, Steckel, Talley, Toner, Tandy, Vogdes, Waddell, Wainwright, Welsh, Wood, Worrall, Yerkes, and Speaker McCormick—55.

Nays—Allen, of Dauphin, Allen of Warren, Ammerman, Bailey, Bates, Bedford, Boyd, Burchnel, Butterfield, Campbell, Cain, Christy, Cross, DeWitt, Fortenbach, Hays, Jones of Potter, Jones of Susquehanna, Little, McCreary, McCune, McKee, Morgan of Lawrence, Mitchell, Myer, Newmeyer, Oliver, Potter, Ramey, Salter, Stranahan, Thompson of Armstrong, Webb, Wilcox, Williams, Wolf, Young—37.

Laidley of Green, paired off with Baird of Cameron, McMillen of Somerset, with Thompson of Fayette.

Clearing Out.

Before the clerk had figured up the vote, those who had kept tally on the floor and in the galleries had made whispered announcements of the defeat of the Temperance contestants.

There was at once a general movement toward the doors and in a few moments the hall was cleared, for the House adjourned immediately, with a sense of relief that the long contest was over.

Personal.

"Commodore" Cochran is in the Capital. He came on the train from Pittsburgh with the Temperance delegation. ARCTIC.

FORTY-THIRD CONGRESS.

FIRST SESSION.

A Bill to Protect Citizens Abroad.

Lands for Mennonites

WASHINGTON, April 22, 1874.

SENATE.

Report of the Civil Service Commission.

The Chair laid before the Senate a message from the President transmitting the report of the Civil Service Commission, which was read, laid on the table and ordered printed.

Lands for Mennonites.

The Senate then resumed the consideration of the bill to enable Mennonites from Russia to effect a permanent settlement on public lands of the United States.

Mr. RAMSEY submitted an amendment providing that the aggregate land held under declaratory statements shall not at any one time exceed three hundred thousand acres, instead of five hundred thousand, as reported by the committee, nor shall any one filing embrace more than fifty thousand acres, instead of one hundred thousand. Agreed to.

The same gentleman submitted an amendment to the second section of the bill providing that a location might also be made upon certain Indian lands in Minnesota, held in trust by the Government, not exceeding one hundred and sixty acres for each member of the society. Agreed to.

Mr. PRATT urged the passage of the bill, and spoke of the Mennonites being an industrious class.

Mr. CARPENTER said in his opinion this bill was bad in principle, and certainly not in accord with our policy in settling this country. It would bear no fruit but those of evil.

Veto Message on the Finance Bill.

At 2:20 P. M. General Babcock, the Private Secretary of the President, delivered a message to the Senate, which was read immediately at the request of Mr. CONKLING.

The message having been read, the Chair announced that the bill was now before the Senate, and the question was, Shall it pass notwithstanding the objections of the President?

Mr. CONKLING said it was desirable to have it considered at an early day, but he supposed the Senators wanted to see the message in print and examine it. He therefore moved that it be printed and lay upon the table. Agreed to.

The Louisiana Bill.

The Louisiana bill came up, and Mr. Saulsbury addressed the Senate, after which the bill was laid aside informally, with the understanding that it should come up as unfinished business to-morrow, and the Senate proceeded to the consideration of

Bills on the Calendar.

The following bills were passed:

Senate bill obviating the necessity of using patents for certain land claims in the State of Missouri.

Senate bill to authorize the County Commissioners of Thurston county, Washington Territory, to issue bonds for the purpose of constructing a railroad from Budds Inlet, Puget Sound, to intersect the North Pacific Railroad at or near Tenino.

The Senate bill to authorize the issue of a supply of arms to the authorities of the State of Nebraska was laid over.

The bill amendatory of an act making appropriations for current and contingent expenses of the Indian Department and for fulfilling treaty stipulations with various Indian tribes for the year ending June 30th, 1849, was recommitted to the Committee on Indian Affairs.

After some discussion the following bills were also passed:

House bill for the relief of settlers on Cherokee scrip in Kansas.

The Senate bill for the benefit of the Kentucky Agricultural and Mechanical Association.

Senate then went into executive session and soon after adjourned.

HOUSE.

Semmes' Political Disabilities.

Mr. BROMBERGER asked leave to have passed a bill to relieve from political disabilities Raphael Semmes, of Alabama, and sent to the Clerk's desk and had read a petition of Semmes for relief, dated January 30, 1874.

Mr. MERRIAM objected.

Mr. BROMBERGER wished to make an appeal to the House, but Mr. HALE (Me.) thought the matter might at least wait until after the distribution of the Geneva Award.

The bill was not received.

U. S. Citizenship.

Mr. E. R. HOAR, from the Committee on Foreign Affairs, reported a bill to carry into execution the provisions of the fifteenth amendment to the Constitution concerning citizenship, and to define certain rights of citizens of the United States in foreign countries and certain duties of diplomatic and consular officers. He proceeded to explain and advocate it. The first section provides that the words "domicile" and "reside" are to be construed as implying a fixed residence at a particular place, with direct or presumptive proof of an intent to remain indefinitely. The second section defines the classes of persons who are to be regarded as entitled to the privileges and immunities of citizens of the United States. The third section makes provision for registry at the American legations or consulates of American citizens residing abroad, and provides that citizens who do not comply with that requirement and who remain out of the jurisdiction of the United States and within the jurisdiction of some other power continuously for two years shall be held as domiciled in a foreign country. The fifth section recognizes lawful marriages of American citizens abroad.

At the close of the morning hour the bill went over until to-morrow.

Legislative, Executive and Judicial Appropriation Bill.

The House then went into Committee of the Whole, Mr. Woodford in the chair, on the Legislative, Executive and Judicial Appropriation bill. The item of $200,000 for the purchase of official postage stamps for the Treasury Department was reduced to $5,000, on motion of Mr. Dunnell, the idea being to let the small sum go to pay the cost of furnishing stamps without regard to their face value, and so not to charge the Treasury Department with the payment of postage.

There was no serious conflict in regard to any other item in the bill until the paragraph making appropriations for the assay office at New York was reached.

Mr. POLAND moved an amendment to increase the salaries of officials over those reported in the bill, and making them the same as they are at present.

After a long discussion Mr. Poland's amendment was rejected, and the item for the assay office in the bill is to stand as reported, viz: Chief Clerk, $2,400; three clerks $2,000 each, and four clerks $1,800 each.

The item appropriating $6,400 for the assay office at Charlotte, N. C., was, on motion of Mr. Garfield, changed into an appropriation of $1,000 for taking care of the building.

The committee then rose, after disposing of fourteen pages of the bill, and the House adjourned.

ARKANSAS.

Particulars of Tuesday's Skirmish.

Almost Another Fight Yesterday.

Proclamation by Governor Baxter.

Particulars of Tuesday's Skirmish.

MEMPHIS, April 22.—Lieutenant Cushman, of the Sixteenth Infantry, stationed at Little Rock, arrived here this afternoon, to communicate with the President concerning the firing on Col. Rose last night, which he states he could not do there in consequence of a violent partisan feeling in the telegraph office. According to his statement, Col. Rose had secured an armistice between the rival factions, which was to continue until nine o'clock this morning, but that last night Col. King White, with a regiment of armed negroes, marched down to the Anthony House, where he made a violent and inflammatory speech to them, calling on Baxter to allow him to go ahead and clean out Brooks, the Federal or any other damned troops. Col Rose, hearing a disturbance, mounted a spirited horse and rode down to inform White that he was not complying with the terms of the truce in marching his men to that point. Rose was unarmed except with a sword, and was accompanied by an orderly armed with two holster pistols. On reaching White, Col. Rose asked him what he meant by breaking the truce, and ordered him to disperse his mob. White made some reply not heard, and fired his pistol at Col Rose, and shouted to his men to fire, which they did, generally in the air, but several persons were wounded, as already reported. Col. Rose's orderly attempted to draw a pistol, but his horse became unmanageable and ran with him before he could draw it from the holster. As soon as the firing commenced Col. Rose rode back to the engine house, where Company C of the Sixteenth Infantry was stationed, ordered the men to run out the hook and ladder truck and form a barricade, which was speedily done, and the men placed behind it. During the excitement a private accidentally fired off his gun, and a cry was raised that "the regulars are going to shoot," and in less than ten minutes the street was deserted.

Lieutenant Cushman states positively that with the exception above stated, not a shot was fired by the United States troops or by Brooks' garrison in the barricades. He states that many ludicrous scenes occurred during the melee. Among others, a Methodist preacher was standing in front of the Anthony House when the firing began, and jumping through a show window, cut his hand and bellowed, "I'm shot, I'm shot," and it was with difficulty that he was convinced such was not the case.

Lieutenant Cushman says Baxter has near three thousand men under arms, of whom some eight or nine hundred, from Pope, Johnson and Saline counties, served either in the Confederate or Federal armies during the late war, and are armed with superior weapons, and could be relied on in a fight, and the feeling toward the Brooks faction among this class is very bitter and daily growing worse. As a general thing Baxter's forces are poorly officered. On the other side, Brooks has some six hundred men behind the barricade at the State House, of whom two-thirds are negroes. They are well commanded, and have two ancient six pounders in position. Baxter's forces are engaged in resurrecting a twenty-pounder siege piece left there during the war. Colonel Ross, with his handful of soldiers, is master of the situation, but affairs are daily growing uglier.

A False Alarm.

LITTLE ROCK, ARK., April 22.—About five o'clock this evening an accidental shot was fired in some of the buildings opposite Governor Baxter's headquarters. Instantly his men rushed out of the building and on to the pavement, with their guns, thinking it a renewal of the attack of last evening. The Federal forces were brought out in line in front of the City Hall, behind their barricades, and for a time an outbreak seemed imminent. A little precaution, however, saved further trouble, and the troops marched back to their quarters.

A Truce.

At the time the truce was agreed upon at 12 o'clock to-day one hundred armed Baxter men were on board a boat, ready to start down the river to intercept the ferry boat at Pine Bluff, five hundred thousand, as reported by the committee, nor shall any one filing embrace more than fifty thousand acres, instead of one hundred thousand. Agreed to.

The same gentleman submitted an amendment to the second section of the bill providing that a location might also be made upon certain Indian lands in Minnesota, held in trust by the Government, not exceeding one hundred and sixty acres for each member of the society. Agreed to.

Mr. PRATT urged the passage of the bill, and spoke of the Mennonites being an industrious class.

Mr. CARPENTER said in his opinion this bill was bad in principle, and certainly not in accord with our policy in settling this country. It would bear no fruit but those of evil.

Veto Message on the Finance Bill.

At 2:20 P. M. General Babcock, the Private Secretary of the President, delivered a message to the Senate, which was read immediately at the request of Mr. CONKLING.

The message having been read, the Chair announced that the bill was now before the Senate, and the question was, Shall it pass notwithstanding the objections of the President?

Mr. CONKLING said it was desirable to have it considered at an early day, but he supposed the Senators wanted to see the message in print and examine it. He therefore moved that it be printed and lay upon the table. Agreed to.

The Louisiana Bill.

The Louisiana bill came up, and Mr. Saulsbury addressed the Senate, after which the bill was laid aside informally, with the understanding that it should come up as unfinished business to-morrow, and the Senate proceeded to the consideration of

Bills on the Calendar.

The following bills were passed:

Senate bill obviating the necessity of using patents for certain land claims in the State of Missouri.

Senate bill to authorize the County Commissioners of Thurston county, Washington Territory, to issue bonds for the purpose of constructing a railroad from Budds Inlet, Puget Sound, to intersect the North Pacific Railroad at or near Tenino.

The Senate bill to authorize the issue of a supply of arms to the authorities of the State of Nebraska was laid over.

The bill amendatory of an act making appropriations for current and contingent expenses of the Indian Department and for fulfilling treaty stipulations with various Indian tribes for the year ending June 30th, 1849, was recommitted to the Committee on Indian Affairs.

After some discussion the following bills were also passed:

House bill for the relief of settlers on Cherokee scrip in Kansas.

The Senate bill for the benefit of the Kentucky Agricultural and Mechanical Association.

Senate then went into executive session and soon after adjourned.

HOUSE.

Semmes' Political Disabilities.

Mr. BROMBERGER asked leave to have passed a bill to relieve from political disabilities Raphael Semmes, of Alabama, and sent to the Clerk's desk and had read a petition of Semmes for relief, dated January 30, 1874.

Mr. MERRIAM objected.

Mr. BROMBERGER wished to make an appeal to the House, but Mr. HALE (Me.) thought the matter might at least wait until after the distribution of the Geneva Award.

The bill was not received.

U. S. Citizenship.

Mr. E. R. HOAR, from the Committee on Foreign Affairs, reported a bill to carry into execution the provisions of the fifteenth amendment to the Constitution concerning citizenship, and to define certain rights of citizens of the United

SECOND EDITION.

Four O'Clock.

"VETOED."

The Finance Bill Sent Back by President Grant.

He Objects to the Measure—Urges a Policy Looking Toward Specie Payments—An Increase in Revenue, the Remedy Suggested.

WASHINGTON, April 22, 1874.

The President sent a message to the Senate to-day vetoing the finance bill recently passed by Congress, as follows:

To the Senate of the United States:

Herewith I return Senate bill number 617, entitled "An act to fix the amount of United States notes and the circulation of national banks, and for other purposes," without my approval. In doing so I must express my regret at not being able to give my assent to a measure which has received the sanction of a majority of the legislators chosen by the people to make laws for their guidance, and I have studiously sought to find sufficient arguments to justify such assent, but unsuccessfully. Practically, it is a question whether the measure under discussion would give an additional dollar to the irredeemable paper currency of the country or not, and whether, by requiring three-fourths of the reserves to be retained by the banks, and prohibiting interest to be received on balances, it might not prove a contraction. But the fact cannot be concealed that theoretically the bill increases the paper circulation one hundred millions of dollars, less only the amount of reserves restrained from circulation by the provisions of the second section. The measure has been supported on the theory that it would give increased circulation. It is a fair inference, therefore, that if in practice the measure should fail to create the abundance of circulation expected of it, the friends of the measure, particularly those out of Congress, would clamor for such an inflation as would give the expected relief. The theory, in my belief, is a departure from the true principles of finance—national interest, national obligations to creditors, Congressional promises, party pledges on the part of both political parties, and of the personal views and promises made by me in every annual message sent to Congress, and in each inaugural address.

His Past Views.

In my annual message to Congress in December, 1869, the following passages appear: "Among the evils growing out of the rebellion, and not yet referred to, is that of an irredeemable currency. It is an evil which I hope will receive your most earnest attention. It is a duty, and one of the highest duties of the Government, to secure to the citizen a medium of exchange of fixed, unvarying value. This implies a return to a specie basis, and no substitute for it can be devised. It should be commenced now, and reached at the earliest practicable moment consistent with a fair regard to the interest of the debtor class. Immediate resumption, if practicable, could not be desirable. It would compel the debtor class to pay beyond their contracts the premium on gold at the date of their purchase, and would bring bankruptcy and ruin to thousands. Fluctuations, however, in the paper value of the measure of all values—gold—is detrimental to the interest of trade. It makes the man of business an involuntary gambler, for in all sales where future payment is to be made both parties speculate as to what will be the value of the currency to be paid, and hence, I earnestly recommend to you, then, such legislation as will insure a gradual return to specie payments and put an immediate stop to fluctuations in the value of currency." I still adhere to the views then expressed.

As early as December 4th, 1865, the House of Representatives passed a resolution, by a vote of 144 yeas to 6 nays, concurring in the views of the Secretary of the Treasury in relation to the contraction of the currency, northeast, with a view to as early a resumption of specie payments as the business interests of the country will permit, and pledging co operative action to this end as speedily as possible.

Pledged to Pay in Coin.

The first act passed by the Forty first Congress on the eighteenth day of March, 1869, was as follows: "An act to strengthen the public credit of the United States. Be it enacted, &c., That in order to remove any doubt as to the purpose of the Government to discharge all its obligations to the public creditors, and to settle conflicting questions and interpretations of the law by virtue of which such obligations have been contracted, it is hereby provided and declared that the faith of the United States is solemnly pledged to the payment in coin or its equivalent of all the obligations of the United States, and of all the interest bearing obligations, except in cases where the law authorizing the issue of any such obligations has expressly provided that the same may be paid in lawful money or in other currency than gold and silver, but none of said interest bearing obligations not already due shall be redeemed or paid before maturity, unless at such times as the United States notes shall be convertible into coin, at the option of the holder, or unless at such time bonds of the United States bearing a lower rate of interest than the bonds to be redeemed can be sold at par in coin, and the United States also solemnly pledges its faith to make provision at the earliest practicable period for the redemption of United States notes in coin." This act still remains as a continuing pledge of the faith of the United States to make provision at the earliest practicable moment for the redemption of the United States notes in coin.

The Limit of the National Debt.

A declaration contained in the act of June 20th, 1864, created an obligation that the total amount of United States notes issued or to be issued should never exceed four hundred millions of dollars. The amount in actual circulation was actually reduced to three hundred and fifty-six millions of dollars, at which point Congress passed the act of February 4th, 1868, suspending the further reduction of the currency. The forty-four millions have even been regarded as a reserve, to be used only in case of an emergency, such as has occurred on several occasions, and must occur when from any cause the revenues suddenly fall below the expenditures, and such a reserve is necessary, because the fractional currency, amounting to fifty millions, is redeemable in legal tender on call. It may be said that such a return of fractional currency for redemption is impossible; but all steps be taken for a return to a specie basis, and it will be found that silver will take the place of the fractional currency as rapidly as it can be supplied. When the premium on gold reaches a sufficiently low point, with the amount of United States notes to be issued permanently within proper limits, and the Treasury to strengthened as to be able to redeem them in coin on demand, it will then be safe to inaugurate a system of free banking, with such provisions as to make compulsory the redemption of circulating notes of banks in coin or United States notes, themselves redeemable and made equivalent to coin. As a measure preparatory to free banking or for placing the Government in a condition to redeem its notes in coin at the earliest practicable moment, the revenues of the country should be increased so as to pay the current expenses, provide for the sinking fund required by law, and also a surplus to be retained in the Treasury in gold.

Plans for Getting Coin.

I am not a believer in any artificial method of making paper money equal to coin when coin is not owned or held ready to redeem the promises to pay, for paper money is nothing more than a promise to pay, and is valuable exactly in proportion to the amount of coin it can be converted into. While coin is not used as a circulating medium, or the currency of the country is not convertible into it at par, it becomes an article of commerce as much as any other product. The surplus will seek a foreign market as will any other surplus. The balance of trade has nothing to do with the question. The duties on imports being required to be paid in coin, create a limited demand for gold, and about enough to satisfy that demand remains in the country. To increase this supply, I see no way open but by the Government hoarding through the means above given, and possibly by requiring the national banks to aid. It is claimed by the advocates of the measure herewith returned that there is an unequal distribution of the banking capital of the country. This is disputed. To give great weight to this view of the question at first, but on reflection it will be remembered that there still remains four millions of dollars of authorized bank note circulation assigned to States having less than their quota not yet taken. In addition to this, the States having less than their quota of bank circulation have the option of twenty-five millions more to be taken from those States having more than their proportion. When this is all taken up, or when specie payments are fully restored or are in rapid process of restoration, will be time to consider the question of "more currency."

[Signed] U. S. GRANT.

EXECUTIVE MANSION, April 22, 1874.

FORT WAYNE.

Frightful Accident—A Young Man's Arm Torn from the Socket—Trial of a Councilman for Attempting to Sell His Vote—Ended in a Joke.

Special Dispatch to the Pittsburgh

DAILY GAZETTE.

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Corner Sixth Avenue and Smithfield Street.

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THURSDAY, APRIL 23, 1874.

BONDS at Frankfort 98⅛.

PETROLEUM at Antwerp 33½f.

GOLD closed in New York yesterday at 113⅛.

THE Democrats in Connecticut, having secured the control of the United States Senatorship, are now in a glorious quarrel over that of spoils.

JOHN BIGELOW has the Centennial on the brain. He is well persuaded that no one but himself knows how it should be done. An address from the President, and several other items, include the pith of his plan.

THE ladies frightened our legislators out of all sense of propriety yesterday. The morning session of the Legislature, so far as the House is concerned, represented a comedy rather than a serious legislative performance. We are glad to perceive that we have a courageous crowd there, who are more wonderful in words than in performance.

THE President has vetoed the Senate Finance bill and, as will be seen by his message, published elsewhere, he favors "a return to a specie basis at the earliest practicable moment consistent with a fair regard to the interests of the debtor class," and suggests the inauguration of a system of free banking in the near future. The friends of an increased volume will not regret the vetoing of the Senate bill, with the Scott amendment.

WE SYMPATHIZE with the *Telegraph*. It has so far forgotten the original topic of discussion that it now imagines that the chief question between us is whether or not Logan favored the Scott amendments. It affirms he did, and says it quotes a speech of his, delivered before the bill passed, and which contains nothing to indicate that it refers to the particular subject under discussion. We said he did not, and refer to the reports telegraphed to the press generally, after the bill passed, and when its real purport was understood. The *Telegraph* now wishes us to prove our assertion out of the *Globe*, of which it has exactly one copy sent it by Senator Scott. It will be time enough for this, when it shows that the speech it attributes to Logan had any reference to the currency bill. The whole thing is apocryphal; and were it correct it would prove nothing as to the point at issue. So save your temper, good friend.

THE EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE.

We are gratified to state that Mr. Reese, Chairman of the County Executive Committee, has called that body together, in response to the suggestions of the GAZETTE. The meeting will be held one week from Saturday, May 2, and will be an important event. The Committee has in hand the question of fixing the date of the Convention, and this will, we are very confident, be in June. In saying this, we have no purpose to prejudge the action of the Committee, but to express the view we are confident will obtain, as the Committee is very certain to respond to the prevailing sentiment in the party. There is a feeling of decided hostility here, to any attempt on the part of those at Harrisburg to dictate either the date of the Convention, or the names of candidates. This has been offensively done, and hence the interest felt. We are gratified that the Chairman of the Committee has promptly responded to the call made, and the date fixed is such as to admit of all who are interested having time to fully prepare for the meeting of the Committee. We hope the date of the Convention will be promptly fixed, and the clamor stopped.

THE RESERVE AMENDMENTS.

We have received from a private source in Washington, friendly both to us and Senator Scott, two clippings from brief speeches of his, pending the debate on the amendments to the currency bills, now enacted into laws. The items are sent us, we are assured, without the Senator's knowledge, although that is a matter of no importance. We have no hesitancy in fairly considering any items, whether from the Senator or others, and may here say, we have no antagonism toward Senator Scott. We considered merely his amendments and their effect. The point aimed at is to convince us that the Senator was candid and open in the advocacy of his amendments, and did not seek to hide their real purport. The following utterance of Senator Scott seems to be entirely pertinent to this point:

> We are considering an amendment, but we are informed, you can may as well not offer it." Now, Mr. President, I never legislate in that spirit. I have not been here opposing the amendments offered by those who consider themselves the majority, nor do I offer this amendment in any desire to prolong the debate or to embarrass the question. I wish to see the best measure perfected that can be obtained, and I think when we are proposing an increase of $46,000,000 of national-bank capital this amendment ought to go with that increase.
>
> We are complaining of the monopoly of the national bank system. Why, sir, I concur in that complaint, and I would so much prefer the loosing of all shackles upon the right of banking as to make it absolutely free if accompanied with proper provisions for the redemption of the legal tender notes, that I would not hesitate to vote for such a bill in preference to this increase of $46,000,000; indeed I would prefer it. But when we are proposing to increase the national banking capital $46,000,000, shall we not say to those who take that national bank capital as well as to all others, "You shall no longer keep three-fifths of your reserves in eastern cities and get interest upon them; you shall only keep one-fourth of your reserves in those cities, and upon that one-fourth you shall not get interest?" And shall we not further say to those banks, "Out of the interest which you receive from the National Government you shall first pay your national taxes, and, second, your State taxes, and that will only leave you about 2 per cent., and that 2 per cent. in gold you shall keep in your vaults."

Not receiving the Congressional *Globe*, we did not, of course, see his remarks. That his amendments did not seem to have been understood, is evident both from utterances accredited to Senators Logan and Morton, and the wails of the New York press. Seeing the amendment only, and comprehending its effect, it seemed to us, as it now does, an anomaly that an expansion measure should be intelligently passed, which contains an amendment that practically works contraction. That Senator Scott should be sincere in his amendment, we have not doubted, for it is entirely consistent with his previous views. We thought he did not properly explain the drift and effect of the amendment. This, it seems, is not fully correct, as he did, in general terms, and quite as specifically as he could, probably, explain its purport and aim. And let it be understood that we do not, and have not, objected to the increased security the amendment gives country banks, by compelling them to keep their reserve at home. Nor have we sympathized with New York for the loss it will suffer through the operation of the law,—on the contrary, we are gratified at this result, as it forces a little sense into the heads of the New Yorkers, as to the effect of contraction. The trouble, as we see it, is that a bill containing its contracting features, should provide for an issue of several hundred millions of national bank notes, in order that the expansion side should preponderate over that of contraction. As it is, the contraction phase of the bill is of more importance than that of expansion. In other words, we believe a bill that pretends to increase the currency ought to do it; and this the new bills do not practically do. We are willing to compliment Senator Scott that he was rather too shrewd for those in the Senate who believe as we do, and that he was candid, as well. We expect, however, to find a remedy for all the trouble in the new free banking law.

OUR NEXT ISSUE.

Intelligence from Washington is strongly confirmatory of the view we have heretofore expressed, that the free banking bill passed by the House will also pass the Senate. If this meets fully the requirements of those who desire an increase of the currency no necessity for further legislation in this direction will exist, and one impediment in the way of a revival of industry will be removed. But the question is being anxiously considered—"will a swift revival of business follow wise currency legislation?" To put the idea in a another form, "will the issue of a full supply of currency inevitably and speedily result in renewed business activity?" We are not among those who are sanguine on this subject, and we have made very slight use of the argument that so soon as Congress is done with financial legislation the trade of the country will revive. Those who have observed closely know that the heavy industries, upon which so many minor forms of trade depend, are in a very depressed condition. And the great enterprises which have given life to the great industries are even less fortunately circumstanced. To our mind it is clear that we must look to the enterprises that give life and energy to all others if we wish to see trade thoroughly active again.

The ramifications of trade, and the influence of one industry upon another, forms subjects for careful study; and the clear comprehension of the relationships existing is necessary to correct opinions as to what measures are essential to an active development of business life. We think we express a very prevalent opinion when we say that confidence is now the one thing essential to business activity. And this will not be specially inspired by an issue of currency, whether it be small or large, for the reason that there is now more than enough available currency for all the business wants of the country. It is only in the Fall of the year that the stringency in currency supply is felt. Nor can confidence be inspired by spasmodic movements in the smaller departments of business. All that may be accomplished in the sale of groceries or dry goods, in the manufacture of small specialties have little or no influence upon the confidence of the people in commercial matters, because they are understood to mean merely the supply of current necessities, and not the development of business enterprises. So long as the iron trade of the country is depressed, we are persuaded that there will be a lack of the business confidence, so necessary to a general resumption of trade. In saying this, we simply claim for this trade the position it undeniably occupies among the great industries of the country. We have long claimed for this trade the power to ultimately solve the question of the balance of trade between us and England. The statistics of imports have clearly shown, for years past, that so soon as our iron trade shall meet the demands of the country, we shall be in a position to balance accounts with England, stop the exportation of gold, and speedily resume specie payments. The industry that wields so much power, is evidently the one that inspires all our industrial ac ivity—and holds a prominent relation to the prosperity of the country in its largest business sense. It has in it the creation of wealth, the production of iron being this, the application and diffusion of means. Hence it touches the very roots of our national prosperity, and at the same time sends its stream of blessing into every artisan's home. It is creative, also, in the sense that where this industry flourishes large populations aggregate, and consume agricultural productions, thus making a market for produce.

But this industry is drooping. What can be done to revive it? It will be noticed that now, the difficulty does not arise from the surplus of foreign imports. The foreign market is as much depressed as ours, and the imports of iron are not sufficiently large to account for the pending difficulty. If they were, an increase of the tariff would remedy the evil. The trouble is, there is no demand, and this, chiefly because railroad enterprises in the country are crippled, and the chief source of trade cut off. The crippling of the Northern Pacific started the panic, and the standstill to which all great enterprises of railroad building has been brought maintains what may still be called a condition of panic. It seems like a reasonable proposition that to revive these great enterprises will operate toward a revival of business activity. If it be so, it will be as much to the interest of the Government to consider the subject, from this standpoint, as to consider the question of currency from the same standpoint. The Government is involved in the prosperity of its people. Make them prosperous, and it prospers; give them adversity, and it suffers.

We see it intimated that application will be made to Congress for an arrangement, so soon as the currency question is disposed of, whereby the land grants to the Texas and Northern Pacific railroads may be placed in the care of the Government in trust, as well as the roads and appurtenances as security, for the endorsement of the bonds of these roads,—the Government to have the right to sell the lands to indemnify it for any amounts it may pay on account of interest. One of these roads has about 50,000,000 acres, and the other about 34,000,000 acres of land, worth now a hundred millions of dollars each in the aggregate, and prospectively worth much more, when the railroads are completed. It is argued that the Government has a direct interest in this, in that its own lands will be brought into market as the roads are completed. The security, is is affirmed, is ample, and the benefits mutual. Of course, it is evident that what the Government once gave it is now asked to take back in trust, in return for something of more immediate value,—its endorsement of the bonds of the companies mentioned. But if, as it is claimed, the lands will fully indemnify it for advances, it is safe, while other considerations by great force rise up.

What strikes us as foremost of all is the revival of trade which will probably result. This, to Pittsburgh, is a forceful consideration. The Texas Pacific Railroad, for example, is controlled by Pennsylvanians. About 450 miles in all have been built, leaving the principal portion to be constructed. To complete it, about 80,000,000 of dollars must be expended, at the rate of about $25,000,000 a year. A considerable portion of this would go into iron, and thus come to our mills. These in active operation would give spring and life to other forms of industry, trade to stores, and prosperity to a thousand forms of business. And not merely will Pittsburgh be benefited, but every part of the country as well. In this way the starting of a great enterprise will put in motion the energies of the country, and we thus shall rise from the depression that is upon us. We believe this will be the vital question of the next few months. The people cannot remain in their present condition, unless they are willing to have another panic ere long. Is it not the duty of the Government to promote the prosperity of the people?

OUT in Iowa they have what are called Necktie and Apron festivals. As the gentleman goes in at the door he is given an envelope in which is a necktie, and he will find a lady in the room with an apron matching it. When this affinity is discovered, he is expected to be very agreeable to her, and not let any one cut him out.

PERSONAL.

MARY E. JONES, colored, is "postmistress" at Boydtown, Va.

BARON GUSTAVE DE ROTHSCHILD, Austrian Consul General in Paris, is reported dangerously ill.

MISS VIRGIE WELLS, of Wapello, Iowa, has passed examination as school teacher. She is twelve years old.

MR. THOMAS CARLYLE has discovered in England what is believed to be the only genuine portrait of John KNOX.

THE Pope's physician, Dr. Viale, lately died, at the age of eighty-five years. The Pontiff is said to feel his loss very acutely.

IT is rumored that Mr. Boutwell's illness, even if it spare his life, will probably permanently incapaciate him from active work.

AN old gentleman at Columbia Falls, Mo., aged 83 years, was recently married, the ceremony being performed by his son, aged 61 years.

WM. H. BARNUM, one of the leading Democratic candidates for the United States Senate in Connecticut, has an income of $1,000 per day.

HON. ALEXANDER H. STEPHENS left Washington on Saturday night last for his home in Georgia, where he will remain until June 1st.

THE western papers claim Nebuchadnezzar as the father of the Grangers. This is hardly so. Adam cultivated Eden, and Eve early went into the apple business as a patron of husbandry.

A SYSTEMATIC gentleman of Holyoke, Mass., was united in wedlock on Sunday last to a young lady whom he had been training for the position of his wife ever since she was two years old.

MR. MAURICE GRAU, who has successfully undertaken this season the management of Salvini, Hollogg and Aimee, has now consented to take the directional helm at the Lyceum Theatre, New York.

WE observe that Jefferson Davis has reached Paris and is living as the guest of A. Dudley Mann, in the Rue de Luxembourg. Mr. Davis will make an interesting addition to the American colony in France.

MR. GLADSTONE is described by a writer in the Paris *Liberte* as a thin, pale old man, with two curly locks of gray hair enframing his forehead. His countenance, says this observing scribe, expresses "not only the absolutism of thought, but the authority of command."

MR. ROBERT A. PACKER gave Miss Kellogg a ride up the road from Wilkesbarre on the locomotive "Cricket," on Thursday, which she enjoyed amazingly. She has frequently accepted invitations to ride on locomotives, which is an evidence of courage which few women possess.—*Maunch Chunk Democrat, April* 18.

AN exchange notes the rumor that Donati, the great astronomer, died from excitement consequent upon discovering that the earth is approaching the sun so rapidly that in ten years it will be drawn into the sun and shriveled up. The paragraphist then adds the decidedly American comment: "This will be discouraging news to the insurance companies."

THE new President of Colombia, Senor Santiago Perez, has taken his seat, and it is reported that his Ministry is constituted as follows: Dr. Aquileo Parra, Secretary of Finance; Dr. Pablo Arozemena, of the Interior of Foreign Relations; Mr. Mignel Camacho Roldan, of the Treasury and National Credit; and Senor Venaneu Ruedo, of Boyaca, Secretary of War.

THE Hon. A. H. Stephens so far recovered his health as to be able to write a two-column letter accusing the Hon. B. H. Hill of "shamelessness, impudence, and recklessness" which "could not possibly have been exceeded by Berere himself." Mr. Stephens says he exhausted himself before he half exhausted the subject, and he promises to return to it so soon as his strength will permit.

SENATOR HAYES, of the Massachusetts Legislature, has introduced into that body a bill providing for the preservation of the Old South Church in Boston. It proposes that the members of the society who wish to remove from the old church be allowed to do so, taking their share of the property's value with them, leaving those opposed to removal to remain with the church. The best recommendation for the plan is that it preserves the old building.

PRINCE LELIHOKU, brother of the present King of the Sandwich Islands, and heir apparent to the throne, intends to make a tour in the United States, and probably a journey to Europe, during the present year. He is a young man of uncommon promise, well educated, and of fine personal appearance and pleasing manners. With him will come Mrs. Bernice Pauahi Bishop, wife of the late Minister of Foreign Affairs, Mr. Charles R. Bishop, and a highly cultivated and charming lady, one of the high nobility of the old native race, ranking next to the King. Mrs. Bishop, it may be remembered, was spoken of—though greatly against her will, as one of the candidates for the throne, on the death of Kamehameha IV.

ITEMS OF INTEREST.

PLUMMERVILLE is the newest mushroom city in the oil regions.

NAHANT, Mass., has 15 town officers, of whom 9 are named Johnson.

MANY of the sea-side hotels are announcing their opening days.

OUR agricultural reports from all parts of the country indicate a fruitful Spring and abundant harvests.

ALBANY proposes to establish another medical college in place of the one lately absorbed by Union University.

THE Pottsville *Daily Standard* is, it is rumored, to reappear about the first of May. It will be run by a stock company.

A CIRCUS elephant at Cincinnati took a severe cold recently, and the doctor prescribed two gallons of whisky.

ONE of the London gas companies charges only 75 cents per 1,000 feet for gas, and makes no charge for rent of metre.

A RELIGIOUS revival at Holyoke, Mass., has induced many persons to put themselves under the holy yoke of the church.—*N. Y. World.*

THE London journals deprecate the inflation of United States currency, but think it would be followed by a flow of bullion to that country.

WHEN a Chicago paper begins an article with "An Idiotic Newspaper Concern in this City," the editor finds seven answers in the other papers the next day.

THE Young Men's Christian Union Fund in Boston has reached $120,000. The object of raising the fund is for the erection of a suitable building for the Association.

ST. JOHN'S GUILD of New York has voted almost unanimously to sustain their pastor, Rev. Alvah Wiswall, who has been deprived of office by the vestry of Trinity parish.

ARRANGEMENTS are being perfected to have a grand display and celebration on the occasion of the laying of the corner stone of the new custom house in Chicago on the 24th of June.

A LARGE meeting was held in the Church of Pilgrims, Brooklyn, on Tuesday evening, whereat addresses were made by Rev. Drs. R. S. Storrs, John Hall, Cuyler, and Rev. Mr. Lansing. The meeting was under the auspices of the Women's Temperance Society.

ADVICES from Venezuela to the 12th inst. say that Puegar, Governor of Maracibe, had fled from the province, the people having revolted against his despotic rule. He went to the Island of Oraba, and thence to Kingston. It is reported that President Blanco has offered him a mission to France to keep him out of the country.

THE city election in Danville, Ill., on Tuesday, passed off very quietly, notwithstanding the issue was license or anti-license. A very heavy vote was polled on both sides. The license party elected their Mayor by a small majority, and the anti-license elected six out of ten Aldermen. There will be no licensed saloons for the next year. The women held an all day prayer meeting in one of the churches.

EMIL SAUER, late President of the German-American Bank of New York, met with the Board of Directors on Tuesday to consider the affairs of the institution. The report of the accountants showed that the amount loaned by the bank to the late President was as stated by him, and that the collateral deposited, unless under forced sale, i sufficient to cover the sum loaned. The friends of Sauer think he was treated with unnecessary haste and harshness by the bank.

J. S. HUNICHEN, General Accountant of the Erie Railway Company, states in a letter to President Watson that he is convinced of the correctness of Dunan's statement as to the condition of the accounts of the company, and that he himself strenuously opposed the alterations at the time they were made. Therefore, as he cannot act contrary to his convictions, he has tendered his resignation. President Watson promptly accepted the resignation, saying in his letter to Hunichen that no request has been made to him for any service which could possibly conflict with any proper or just convictions of duty, that he has asked to make correct abstracts and statements from books in his keeping, as they exist, which he cannot or will not do.

PERILS BY SEA AND LAND.

Escaping from Shipwreck to Fall into the Hands of Thieving Indians.

Captain George W. Harrison, who was master of the United States Government schooner Margaret, which was lost on the night of March 2d, has recently arrived at Portland, Oregon, to report in person at the military headquarters in that city. His vessel struck on a rock in Prince Frederick Sound during a gale of wind, and became a total wreck. The crew numbered but three men beside himself, and they were all saved to meet with other hardships on land, where they fell into the hands of the Caique Indians, who robbed them of everything they had, and also took possession of the wreck, carrying off everything portable, and threatening the lives of the crew, who were saved by the timely interference of some Stickeen Indians from Fort Wrangel. The crew finally succeeded in rigging up a leaky boat, in which they made their way to Fort Wrangel, arriving there on the 22d ult., almost in a famishing condition. The account of their hardships, given by Captain Harrison to the Portland *Oregonian*, is as follows: "Fortunately it was at an ebb tide when the Margaret went ashore. When the welcome light of day came it was discovered that the vessel had stranded on the most wild, desolate and rocky portion of the coast of Krusenkoff island. The point where the Margaret was lost is about 75 miles from Fort Wrangel, and 120 from Sitka. About 6 o'clock in the morning, the storm having died away, and the tide receded, so that the vessel was left high and dry, the crew went ashore. Selecting for a camp a high point of the coast, some distance from the scene of the wreck, the crew proceeded with haste to transport all the provisions from the vessel to that place. All the sails which could not be loosened were also taken away. They succeeded in carrying away the mainsail, which was subsequently of service in constructing a tent and protecting the crew from the extremely cold weather. Scarcely had the crew taken away all which would be indispensable than the tide swept in with tremendous force, completely engulfed the vessel and broke her into fragments. Early on the morning of the seventh day after the wreck, several Indians made their appearance in a canoe. Up to that time not a human being had been seen. These Indians landed and remained a few hours on the island. They made no hostile demonstrations, and appeared peaceably disposed toward the shipwrecked crew. They took their departure, but returned in the afternoon of the same day, accompanied by more than forty others. No sooner had these Indians, who belonged to both the Caique and Stickeen tribes, set foot on the island than they began to rob and pilfer everything which they could lay their fingers on. They tore down the tent which the crew had hastily improvised, and, without saying a word, cut it up into narrow strips and parceled it out among themselves. Every day while the crew remained on the island they were besieged by a horde of these

FILTHY SAVAGES,

who continued to plunder them at their pleasure. Availing themselves, however, of the temporary absence of the Indians, the crew managed to bury a portion of their provisions, or they would certainly have famished. Before the schooner went to pieces Capt. Harrison contrived to get the life-boat off, and removed it to a point beyond the reach of the tide. It was considerably jammed and broken, but not beyond repair. As the weary days passed away and no signs of relief appeared, Capt. Harrison determined to repair his boat and send two of his men to Fort Wrangel for assistance. Scraps of copper were tacked over the holes, and common yellow bar soap was mixed with ashes and furnished a fair substitute for pitch, with which the seams were stopped. On the morning of the eighth day after the wreck two of the crew embarked and started for Wrangel, seventy-five miles distant. They were furnished with a chart and sufficient nautical instruments to direct their course along the wild coast. A letter, written on a piece of sheet lead, was indited by the captain, directed to Mr. Flannery, the Customhouse officer at Wrangel, which stated that he was cast ashore, and surrounded by a band of Indians, who were liable at any moment to massacre those who remained, on the slightest provocation. The two men then started. Meanwhile, Captain Harrison and the remaining sailors collected every day valuable portions of the wreck, such as anchors, rigging, &c., and placed them on the beach. But the Indians, who daily grew more and more insolent, would carry them off in their canoes, until not a vestige of the wreck remained. The two men who started for Wrangel lost their reckoning and continued to drift about at random along the coast. Eight days more passed away and still no tidings from Wrangel. Daily the Indians were growing bolder and increasing in number, and the white men did not know what day they would be murdered. At length Capt. Harrison managed to negotiate with a Caique chief, through the kind mediation and influence of a Stickeen Sachem, who was friendly disposed toward the white men, to convey them to Wrangel, $20 was offered by Capt. Harison, and accepted by the Caique chief as the price for the passage. After some delays, Harrison and the other white man embarked in the canoe on the sixteenth day after the wreck occurred, accompanied by two Caiques. For five days and nights the party beat along the coast, baffled by winds and enduring numberless privations. With tireless persistence and care, they searched for the two men who had preceded them. All the numerous indentations of that rugged coast were examined, but unavailingly. At length on the evening of the fifth day they arrived at Wrangel, completely worn out from protracted hunger, privation and exposure. The two men sent by Captain Harrison, although starting from the island eight days before, arrived at the fort only about twenty-four hours in advance of Captain Harrison and his comrade. They proceeded with all haste on reaching Wrangel to Mr. Flannery, and delivered the letter, and that gentleman ordered the little propeller Rose, then in port, to repair with all speed to the scene of the wreck. This was done, but the Rose was not seen by the party to whose succor she had been dispatched, and thus did not afford much relief. Remaining some days at Wrangel to recruit, Capt. Harrison took the steamer for Sitka, and from thence proceeded to this city. The Margaret was a small schooner of twenty-two tons register. She belonged to the Government, and was employed as a transport to convey provisions, &c., from one military post to another along the coast. The Margaret was a staunch and well equipped vessel. Capt. Harrison is an old, experienced sailor, having followed the sea for thirty-five years, and feels deeply the loss of the schooner. The unusual hardship has broken down his health, and caused a great depression of his spirits."

Pittsburgh Bank for Savings,
No. 61 FOURTH AVENUE, PITTSBURGH.
CHARTERED IN 1852.
ASSETS January 1, 1873, $775,251 86.
OPEN DAILY from 9 to 5 o'clock, and SATURDAY EVENING, from MAY 1st to NOVEMBER 1st, from 7 to 8 o'clock, and from NOVEMBER 1st to MAY 1st, 6 to 8 o'clock. Interest paid at the rate of 6 per cent., computed from the 1st and 15th of each month, and if not withdrawn, will be compounded SEMI-ANNUALLY, on January and July. Books of By-Laws, &c., furnished on application.
Board of Managers—George A. Berry, President; John Scott, James Park, jr., Vice Presidents; D. E. McKinney, Secretary and Treasurer.
A. Bradley, J. L. Graham, A. S. Bell, Wm. E. Schmertz, John S. Dilworth, John S. Ferguson, Joshua Rhodes, S. H. Hartman, Robert C. Schmertz, Christopher Ege.
Solicitor—John H. Hafley.

DR. FITLER'S RHEUMATIC REMEDY.

A cure guaranteed in every case. Established over twenty years ago by Dr. FITLER, an old Physician of well-known integrity and established reputation so that parties interested may have a surety that they are not indulging in any quack nostrum gotten up with the direct intention to defraud. It is not a patent medicine but the favorite prescription of an old physician. Sold Agents for Pittsburgh and surroundings at the Drug and Family Medicine Store of

JOSEPH BROWNE,
Corner Penn avenue and Sixth street.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

Hutchison & Co.
Iron Working Machinery
AND
MACHINISTS' SUPPLIES,
OF EVERY DESCRIPTION.
28 WOOD STREET, Pittsburgh, Pa.

THE
Superior Lumber Co.
Has now on hand a large stock of DRY
PINE AND HEMLOCK JOIST,
PINE, OAK AND
CHESTNUT PLANK,
BOARDS, LATHS,
Pickets, &c.,
At the very lowest prices.
OFFICE AND YARDS,
29th & Liberty Sts.

FISH—FINNAN HADDIES, SMOKED Halibut, Smoked Salmon, Bloater Herring, Mess Herring, Mess Mackerel, Extra No. 1 Mackerel, and Iceland Salmon, just received, and for sale by
JOHN A. RENSHAW & CO.

DRY GOODS, TRIMMINGS.

NEW DRESS GOODS.
NEW OUTSIDE GARMENTS.
EXTRA
BARGAINS
NOW ON EXHIBITION.

At $1.20, Good Heavy Black Silks, well worth $1.60.
Finer Qualities of Black Silks at very low prices.
Plain and Striped Dress Silks in desirable colors.
New Trimming Silks, all shades.
At 25c, Diagonal Mohairs, choice colors, extra wide.
At 25c, Black Alpacas, a great bargain.
At 25c, New Colored Alpacas, full width.
At 12½c, New Spring Dress Goods.
New Wash Poplins, plain and striped.
Grey De Beges and Linsyres.
New Cashmeres and Poplins.
Silk Mixed Goods in great variety.
Mourning Dress Goods of every description.
Children's Dress Goods, full assortment.

DECIDED BARGAINS IN
Black Alpacas and Mohairs,
AT 25c TO $1.00.

New Black Cashmere Walking Jackets, some extra fine.
New Black Silk Walking Jackets, elegantly trimmed Ladies' Made Up Suits, choice goods and styles.
New Spring Shawls, full assortment.
New Mourning Shawls, medium and fine.

GOODS
For Men and Boys' Wear

At 37½c, Bargains in Cassimeres.
At 50c, Cassimeres worth 75c.
Fine Cassimeres and Cloths at low prices.
Tweeds, Jeans, &c.
Made-up suits for Boys,

AT
WM. SEMPLE'S,
165, 167 and 169
FEDERAL ST., ALLEGHENY

ENGLISH
WALKING JACKETS.

Cashmere Emb'd Jackets,
Drap D'Ete Jackets,
Diagonal Jackets,
Silk Jackets,
Dolmans,
Polonaises,
Traveling Suits,
AT
WHITE, ORR & CO.
25 Fifth Avenue.

DRY GOODS!
English Walking Jackets,
Shawls, Blankets, Merinos,
Serges, Cashmeres,
AND ALL
Winter Dress Goods
Selling at Greatly Reduced Prices.
Table Linens, Sheetings and Shirtings very cheap at
H. J. LYNCH'S,
No. 96 Market Street.

REMOVALS.
REMOVAL.
L. H. SMITH & CO.
Have removed temporarily to No. 51 Sixth street.
WILL OPEN
About April 15th at No. 49 Sixth street, with the finest assortment of
CHILSON
New Cone Furnaces
WELLMAN REFLECTOR
Grates and Stoves,
MARBELIZED
SLATE MANTELS.
ALSO
Common Fronts and Grates,
HOT AIR REGISTERS AND VENTILATORS, &c.

CARPETS, OIL CLOTHS, &c.
SPRING, 1874
CARPETS.
We have now in store a complete assortment of everything in our line, and the styles this season embrace some very new and elegant designs. We feel confident that the trade cannot do better than examine our stock. Our prices, styles and qualities are the best.
Bovard, Rose & Co.,
21 Fifth Avenue

1874. WALL PAPER. 1874
ATTENTION!
FRENCH TAPESTRIES and PANELS
CHOICE AMERICAN PAPERS
Of all Grades and Prices.
SPECIALTY.
Frescoe Painted Tints,
Nicer than Paint and Superior to Varnish. A patent preparation in Oil. Sold exclusively by
W. P. MARSHALL,
No. 47 Seventh Street,
(Formerly Irwin). NEAR LIBERTY.

GOOD INVESTMENT
MUNICIPAL BONDS,
Paying 8 and 10 PerCent.
CALL ON
G. B. HILL & CO.,
80 FOURTH AVENUE.

ALEXANDER G. COCHRAN.....JOSEPH M. GAZZAM
Gazzam & Cochran,
LAW AND COLLECTION
OFFICE.
No. 94 Diamond St., Pittsburgh
Practice in all the Federal, State and County Courts. Collections made and legal business transacted in all parts of the United States, Canada and Europe.
feb5

H. WARD,
BAKER AND CONFECTIONER,
No. 269 Franklin Street, Allegheny.
Ask your Grocer for
WARD'S BREAD

BUTTER—15 TUBS CHOICE FRESH Dairy Roll Butter, just received by Express and for sale by
J. R. CANFIELD,
159 First avenue and 116 Water street.
March 28, 1874.

DRY GOODS, TRIMMINGS.

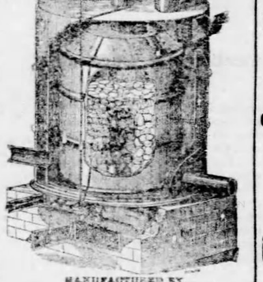
GOOD BARGAINS
ON COUNTERS THIS WEEK.
No Limit to Quantity of Goods.

At 6½c, New Dark Fast Colored Prints.
At 8½c, New Assortment Good Calicos.
At 8½c, 4 Fine Yards-ide Bleached Muslin.
At 8½c, Good Damask Towels.
At 8½c, Good Linen Towelling.
At 12½c, Extra Wool Damask Towels.
At 12½c, Heavy Cheviot Shirting.
At 12½c, Some Extra Bargains in Bleached Muslins.
At 12½c, Good Stair Carpet.
At 25c, Fine Honeycomb and Damask Towels.

New Table Linens,
Loom Linens, Fancy Linens, and an invoice of
"BARNSLEY LINENS,"
Slightly imperfect, at extraordinary low prices, very handsome patterns.
TURKEY RED DAMASKS,
TURKEY RED DAMASKS,
With Colors.
White and Colored Damask Cloths.
White and Colored Damask Napkins,
Furniture Checks and Chintzes.
Glazed Furniture Chintzes.

NOTICE—It would be much more pleasant for shoppers and customers could they make it convenient to purchase early in the day, thereby avoiding the overcrowding and inconvenience in the afternoons,
AT
WM. SEMPLE'S.
165, 167 and 169
FEDERAL ST., ALLEGHENY.

STOVES, RANGES, &c.
THE
FIERY FURNACE,



MANUFACTURED BY
Graff, Hugus & Co.,
SILES' IMPROVED
Star Range,
Improved Double-Oven
BOSTON RANGE,
VAN'S PATENT
PORTABLE RANGE
Parlor and Cook Stoves,
Fine and Common Enameled Grate Fronts.
Fine and Common Enameled Fenders, Nickel Plated Grate Fronts. Nickel Plated Fenders, Wash House Furniture, Wash House Stoves, Coal Hole Doors.
WHOLESALE AND RETAIL.
308 and 208 Liberty Street

PROFESSIONAL.
DR. THOMAS H. ELLIOTT,
Has returned to the City and resumed the practice of his profession. OFFICE next door to his former residence,
No 156 Robinson Street, Allegheny.
apr4:2

DR. THOS. J. GALLAHER,
Having returned to the city, has resumed the practice of his profession at his former residence, 61 SIXTH AVENUE.
feb7:r

MERCHANT TAILORS.
C. F. AHLERS,
Merchant Tailor,
216 LIBERTY STREET,
Third Door from Sixth avenue,
mh23:26d PITTSBURGH, PA.

MERCHANT TAILOR.
B. TIEGEL,
NO. 53 SMITHFIELD STREET,
Just received, a full line of CLOTHS and CASSIMERES, for Spring wear, at LOWEST PRICES.

THE PATENT
SPRING OSCILLATING
CHILD'S CARRIAGES
JAMES LOUGHRIDGE,
Patentee and Manufacturer,
No. 171 SMITHFIELD STREET, Pittsburgh, Pa.

NEW DISCOVERY
Edward's
NATURAL POLISH.
The Best Article in the World for all Purposes.
It will clean and polish anything and everything from the finest Gold Jewelry to the unfinished Locomotive, Fire Engine or Kitchen Utensil.
For Sale by all Druggists and Grocers.
AGENTS WANTED to travel and introduce it through the country. Call and get a circular.
27 SIXTH STREET,
PITTSBURGH.

FURNACES, RANGES, MANTLES, GRATES, &C.
JAMES OLD, 193 LIBERTY STREET.

SPEEDILY CURED.
ALL FORMS of Venereal, Private and Nervous diseases, at the old established Grand Medical Institute, No. 172 Second avenue, between Smithfield and Grant streets, Pittsburgh, Pa.
Syphilis, Gonorrhœa, Gleet, Stricture, Orchitis, Hernia, and all Urinary diseases are cured in the shortest possible time that will insure permanent relief. Spermatorrhœa, or Seminal Weakness or Impotency, as the result of self-abuse in youth or excess in maturer years and which produce some of the following effects, as emissions, blotches, debility, dizziness, nervousness, dimness of sight, cough, indigestion, consumption, dyspepsia, confusion of ideas, aversion to society, loss of memory and sexual power, and which unfitted victims for business or marriage, and ultimately cause insanity and consumption, are thoroughly and permanently cured. Medicine supplied at the Institute. A medical pamphlet relating to private diseases sent in sealed envelope for two stamps. All communications confidential.
Patients treated by mail or express, but where possible it is best to visit the city for personal consultation, or address
GRAND MEDICAL INSTITUTE,
No. 172 Second avenue, Pittsburgh, Pa. Office hours 9 A. M. to 7 P. M. Sundays by appointment.
apr18:57:s

BEANS—25 BBLS CHOICE NAVY Beans.
DRIED PEACHES—25 bbls Halves;
25 do Quarters;
10 do Mixed.
DRIED APPLES—10 bbls Sliced.
For sale by
J. R. CANFIELD,
116 Water street and 108 First avenue.

DRY GOODS, TRIMMINGS.

SPRING GOODS
AT
BARGAINS
ONE CASE
HAMBURG
Edgings and Insertings,
A very handsome assortment at very low prices.
Ladies' and Misses'
New Spring Hats and Bonnets,
Entirely new styles in all kinds of materials.
PARASOLS AND SUN UMBRELLAS
A Full Line.
New Windsor Scarfs, New Silk Neckties, New Silk Handkerchiefs, New Shades of Ribbons, New Patterns sash Ribbons, New Roman Ribbons, New Spring Flowers, New Roses and Wreaths, New Mourning Flowers.
A full line of the celebrated make
"Bajou" Kid Gloves,
In Black and Colors. Lisle, Silk and Cotton Gloves.
Cotton and Balbriggan Hosiery
For Ladies, Gents and Misses, in Striped Plain and Fancy.
All the new Styles in the
"Bazaar" Patterns.
Novelties arriving Daily at
WM. SEMPLE'S.
165, 167 and 169
FEDERAL ST., ALLEGHENY.

BUSINESS CHANGES.
Dissolution of Copartnership.
THE COPARTNERSHIP OF
Macrum & Carlisle,
Is this day dissolved by mutual consent. The business will be continued at
No. 27 FIFTH AVENUE
BY
J. D. CARLISLE,
Who will settle all accounts due to or by the late firm.
N. G. MACRUM,
J. D. CARLISLE.
I respectfully ask for my successor a
Continuance of the Patronage
Of my friends and the public.
N. G. MACRUM.
PITTSBURGH, April 9, 1874.

DISSOLUTION.
Notice is hereby given that the partnership lately existing between the undersigned under the firm name "PHILLIPS MANUFACTURING COMPANY" has this day been dissolved by mutual consent. G. A. Madeira having disposed of his interest in said firm to Samuel B. Smith. All claims against said late firm should be presented at the office,

FINANCIAL.

FRANKLIN SAVINGS FUND
And Safe Deposit Co.,
Corner 7th Avenue and Smithfield Street.
Incorporated by Legislature of Pennsylvania.
CAPITAL, - - $250,000.

Interest allowed on Deposits. Short Loans on Valuable Property, Real or Personal. Discounts daily.
Open daily from 9 A. M. to 3 P. M., and on Saturdays from 7 to 9 P. M.
JOSEPH M. GAZZAM, President.
SAM'L A. LONG, Vice President and Business Manager.
DIRECTORS.
J. M. Gazzam, And. J. Lee,
J. F. Smith, Geo. W. Reed,
Samuel A. Long, Frank Krause,
A. J. Douthett.
JOHN G. MACCONNELL, Solicitor.

SHOE AND LEATHER BANK,
14 Smithfield Street,
PITTSBURGH, PA.
CAPITAL, - - - $200,000.
GEO. H. ANDERSON, President.
JOHN D. FRASER, Cashier.
Deposits received and 5 Per Cent. Interest allowed on Time Deposits. Particular attention given to Collections and proceeds promptly remitted.

GERMAN NATIONAL BANK.
Cor. Wood Street and Sixth Avenue.
CAPITAL, - - - - - $250,000
SURPLUS, - - - - - - 127,000
Interest allowed on time deposits.
Exchange on Germany, France, England and Switzerland at lowest rates. Collections made promptly on all parts of the United States and Canadas. Particular attention given to all business of correspondents.
DIRECTORS.—A. Groetzinger, J. F. Havekotte, W. F. Lang, J. C. Dickson, E. H. Meyers, Joseph Lang, Paul Hugus, Christ. Siebert, P. Haberman, A. GROETZINGER, President.
JOSEPH LAUBANT, Cashier.

DAILY GAZETTE.

FINANCIAL.

Latest Advices Concerning Money and Stock Matters.

OFFICE OF THE PITTSBURGH GAZETTE, THURSDAY, April 24, 1874.

No special developments occurred yesterday in financial circles. A slight increase in applications for discount favors, close watching of paper, careful discrimination as to who shall be favored—these were the features. The announcement that the President has vetoed the Senate finance bill will, we judge, have the effect of easing monetary affairs. The precise quality of the bill is understood, and the message and veto will be interpreted as in favor of an increase of currency, through a free banking law, with a resumption feature in it. We do not think such a bill will be long delayed; and once passed, it will be vastly better for the country than such conflicting laws as that proposed by the bill just vetoed, and a free banking law would be. We feel more sanguine of a proper currency bill than we have, at any previous time. The result will be to leave the legislation of Congress in a very favorable shape, and without any necessity for being disturbed for years to come. Thus we shall have every opportunity to develop the business of the country without further uncertainty.

Luther S. Kaufman, Broker, No. 96 Fourth Avenue, furnishes the following quotations of bonds and stocks from the latest advices by telegraph:

	Opened.	Closed.
Gold	113¾	113¾
U. S. Sixes—1881—coupons	121¾	121¾
5-20 1862	118¾	118¾
5-20—1864,	120	12 0
" 1865	121¾	121¾
" 1865 new.	119¾	119¾
" 1867—coupons.	119¾	119¾
" 1868—coupons.	119¾	119¾
10-40's	114¾	114¾
Currency 6's	116¾	116¾
New 5 per cents	115	114¾
10-40's—coupons	114¾	114¾
RAILWAYS.		
New York Central	98¾	98¾
Erie	35¾	35¾
A. & P. Preferred	14	
B. H & E.	1¾	
C. C. & I. C.	23¾	23
L. C.	103	100
St. Paul	39	39¾
Do. preferred	60	57¾
Michigan Southern	76¾	76¾
Do. Central	84	
North Western Common	48¾	48
Do. preferred	65¾	64
Rock Island	98¾	98¾
Cleveland & Pittsburgh	86¾	87¾
Pacific Mail	41	39¾
Western Union Telegraph	71¾	73¾
Ohio & Mississippi	26¾	26¾
Illinois Central	93¾	93¾
Toledo & Wabash	42¾	42¾
Harlem	126¾	
Chicago and Alton	100	
Adams Express	98	98¾
American Express	61	62
U. S. Express	92	93¾
W., Fargo & Co. Express	76¾	77
Panama	101	101
Fort Wayne	93¾	93¾
Hannibal and St. Joseph.	29	

Messrs. Robinson Bros., bankers, No. 78 Fourth avenue, furnish the following quotations of active stock on the Philadelphia Stock Board to-day:

	Bid.	Asked.
Penna. Central	51¾	
" scrip	98¾	
Reading	56¾	57
United Cos. of N. J.	120¾	121
Oil Creek	11¾	12¾
Lehigh Valley	60¾	60¾
A. V. R. R. (3-10)	92	93
Central Transportation	41	43¾
Empire do.	52¾	53¾

NEW YORK, April 22, 1874.

Money was steady at 5 and 6. Sterling was firm at 485¼@486 for sixty days and 488¾@489 for sight. The customs receipts were $339,000. Gold closed at 113¾, the lowest point of the day. The highest price was 113¾. The carrying rates were 3 to 5, and finally 2. The Assistant Treasurer disbursed $45,000. The clearings were $45,000,000. Governments were steady. State bonds were neglected. Share speculation on the Stock Exchange was influenced largely by many conflicting reports from Washington in regard to the President's action on the currency bill. The bill itself was somewhat frequently between depression and firmness just as rumor had it that the President had signed or vetoed the bill. Just previous to the close of business it was officially announced from Washington that the President had vetoed the bill, and in final dealings the market exhibited considerable strength, in some instances the prices made being the highest of the day. Union Pacific was particularly strong, advancing to 34¾, a rise of 1¾ per cent. Lake Shore was also firm, and rallied from 75¾ to 76. Pacific Mail recovered from 41¾ to 42¾. Rock Island from 99¼ to 100, and Western Union from 72¾ to 73¾. Panama rose from 105 to 109, on small dealings. Erie was a weak spot, the price having declined to 34, against 35¾ at the opening. The final sales were at 34¾. This decline resulted from the continued decrease in the earnings and the resignation of another official of the company. The sales between ten and two o'clock amounted to 245,000 shares, of which 70,000 were Western Union, 28,000 Union Pacific, 13,000 Pacific Mail, 9,000 Rock Island, 8,000 Ohio, 8,000 New York Central, 48,000 Lake Shore, 11,000 Erie, 8,500 C. C. & I. C., 10,000 Rock Island, and 14,000 Northwest common.

Governments.—U. S. coupons of 1881, 121¾; 5-20s of '62, 119¾; do of '64, 120¾; do of '65, 121¾; do, new, 119¾; do of '67, 120¾; do '68, 120¾; 10-40s, 114¾; currency 6s, 116.

State Bonds.—Missouri 84's; Tennessee, old, 85; do new, 85; Virginia, new, 62; do old, 62; North Carolina old, 36; do new, 36.

Stocks.—Canton, 72; Western Union Telegraph Co., 74¾; Quicksilver, 27; Adams Express, 98¾; Wells, Fargo & Co.'s Express, 77; American Express, 62; United States Express, 93¾; Pacific Mail, 42¾; New York Central, 98¾; Erie, 35¾; preferred, 58; Harlem, 125¾; do preferred, 127; Michigan Central, 93¾; Fort Wayne & Chicago, 93¾; Northwestern common, 48; do preferred, 65¾; Rock Island, 99¾; Pittsburgh, Fort Wayne & Chicago, 94; Toledo & Wabash, 42¾; do preferred, 57½; Toledo & Wabash, 43¾; do preferred, 71; Fort Wayne, 93¾; Terre Haute, 31; do preferred, 58; Chicago & Alton, 100; do. preferred, 104; Ohio & Mississippi, 26¾; Cleveland, Columbus & Cincinnati, 95; Hocking Valley, 102; Lake Shore, 75¾; Panama, 40; Illinois Central, 93¾; Delaware, Lackawanna & Western, 94; Central Pacific, 90; Union, 85¾; Hartford & Erie, 15¾; Delaware & Lackawanna, 126.

LONDON, April 22—5 P. M.—The amount of bullion withdrawn from the Bank of England on balances to-day was £66,000. Consols for money, 92¾@92¾; for account, 92¾@92¾; 5-20s of '65, 106¾; do of '67, 103¾; do of '68, 103¾; New York Central, 93; Erie, 33¾@33¾; do. preferred, 54¾.

PARIS, April 22.—Rentes, 56f 46c.

COMMERCIAL.

Condition of the Markets at Home and Abroad.

PITTSBURGH MARKETS.

OFFICE OF THE PITTSBURGH GAZETTE, WEDNESDAY, April 22, 1874.

Business in commercial circles continues quiet, although, notwithstanding there is a good deal of complaint, and the inquiry for almost everything is restricted mainly to supplying immediate wants, there is, nevertheless, a very fair volume of business in the aggregate. Some fine weather would no doubt help our country trade, as the roads have been and are still in bad condition, and, furthermore, if the currency question was finally disposed of, a very serious drawback to general business would be removed. APPLES—Sales in a jobbing way at $4@6 per bbl as to quality and condition.

APPLE BUTTER—Is selling at 7@8 cts per gal.

BEANS—Dull $2@2.25 per bushel.

BUTTER—Prime to choice roll is quotable at 32@35c, and there is not much call for any other kind.

COUNTRY BACON—Country Shoulders, 7½@8; Clear Sides, 9@9½c; Hams, 9½@10c. Country Lard, 9@9½.

CHEESE—Prime New York Factory quoted firm at 13c, and new crop Ohio at 10@11c.

CRANBERRIES—Quotable at from $10@13 per bbl, as to quality and condition.

DRIED FRUIT—Apples, 9 to 10 for quarters, and 12 to 13c for sliced. Peaches 10 to 12 for mixed, and 4 to 15 for halves.

EGGS—There is a continued steady demand, hence, notwithstanding the arrivals still continue liberal, there is no accumulation as yet and prices are maintained. We continue to quote at 17@18.

FLOUR—The advices both from New York and Chicago are of an unfavorable character, but there is no change whatever in our market. We continue to quote Spring wheat flours at $6.50@7.25, red winter at $7.50@7.75, Fancy Minnesota flours at $7.75. Rye flour at $5.75.

GROCERIES—Trade continues moderately active, but the market is generally quiet, and there are no new features not already noted. No movement in Coffee is expected until the Rio telegram, due to-day, comes to hand, and as stated in our last issue, it is expected that the news will be unfavorable to holders, as it is probable the advices of the 1st of April to this country will have reached Rio before the telegram was started. Sugars are firm and the same is true of Molasses and Syrups. Lake Herring and White Fish in light supply in this market, and held at very full rates.

COFFEE—Choice 20c, 30; prime, 29; good, 28, fair, 27¾. Roasted, 27@28 for 1 pound packages; loose, ½c less.

SUGARS—Patent Cut Loaf, 12½; Crushed, Powdered and Granulated, 11½c. Standard A, 10¾; B, 10; Ex. C, 9¾; Circle C, 9¾; Franklin Extra C, 9¾; Frank'n No. 2 Extra C, 9¾; Excelsior Extra C, 9¾; Yellow Sugars, 8 to 9, as to quality.

SYRUPS—Extra White Drips, 70c; Sugar Drips, 60c; Amber, 60@65; lower grades, 50@40, as to quality.

MOLASSES—Strictly prime new crop New Orleans, 80c; fair to prime old, 70@75.

RICE—Choice Carolina, 9¾; Patna, 8¾c; Hanover, 8@8½c.

GRAIN—There is not much call for Wheat in this market, hence notwithstanding the receipts and offerings continue meagre, prices remain without quotable change; $1.50 to $1.55 for Pennsylvania and Ohio red and $1.52@1.56 for white. The Oat market is reported firm with a demand fully up to the supply, and the recent advance is maintained, 58@59c. Ear Corn is in better supply and there appears to be less inquiry, but prices are still maintained; may be quoted at 75 cts. in bulk and 77 sacked. Shelled Corn is scarce and wanted, and is fairly quotable at 80@83. Rye is also wanted, with but little offering, prior to offer; we continue to quote at $ .00 to 1.05. Nothing doing in Barley.

HOMINY—$3 ₱ brl. to the trade and $5.50 in a jobbing way.

HAY—Baled is still quotable at $18 to 20 per ton, according to quality and condition.

POTATOES—Still quotable at $1.15 to 1.25 per bushel on track by the carload and out of store at $1.25 to 1.35, the outside figure for Peach Blows. Early Rose, $3.75 to 4 per bbl.

POULTRY—Dressed Chickens, 13@14c per lb; live, 10 to 8c per pair. Dressed Turkeys, 16@18c.

PROVISIONS—Hams—Extra Sugar Cured, 13 ₱ lb; canvassed, 13¾; Shoulders—Extra Sugar Cured, 9¾; canvassed, 9¾; Breakfast Bacon—Sugar Cured 12; canvassed, 12¾; Dried Beef—Extra Sugar Cured, 14¾; canvassed, 17. Beef Tongues—Sugar Cured $7.25 ₱ dozen; Hams—Shoulders, 8¾ ₱ lb; Rib Sides, 9¾; Short Rib Sides, 9¾; Clear Rib Sides, 10¾; Mess Pork, $ ₱ brl., $18.50; Lard—Prime Leaf, in tierces, 11 ₱ lb., Refined summer use in tierces, 11¾; half brls. 11¾; buckets, 12¾; in 3 lb caddies, 13½; in 5 lb do, 13¾; in 3 lb pails, 14¾; in 5 lb do, 14¾; in 6 lb do, 14. Ham Sausage, 10.

HAGS—Scalded, 12¼ cents; Cotton, 2@3¾c.

SEEDS—Clover Seed, $6.50@6.75. Timothy $3@3.25. Flax Seed, $2.25.

TALLOW—Rates at 6¾@7.

PITTSBURGH LIVE STOCK MARKET.

CENTRAL STOCK YARDS, EAST LIBERTY, WEDNESDAY, April 22, 1874.

Following were arrivals of the different kinds of stock from and including Sunday up until noon today, and, in order to afford a comparison We append those of the corresponding time last week:

	Cattle	Hogs	Sheep.
Sunday	184 cars	31 cars	5 cars
Monday	69 "	34 "	5 "
Tuesday	66 "	16 "	17 "
Wednesday—till noon	37 "	22 "	24 "
Total	300 "	103 "	58 "
Same time last week	286 "	78 "	49 "

CATTLE.

The sales from and including Monday up until noon to day footed up 488 head, against 406 head during the corresponding time last week. There is, we regret to state, no improvement in trade; it is true, the supply of market cattle is light and there is an average attendance of buyers, but buyers seem to know from the Eastern markets again clamorous for lower prices, claiming that the cattle bought here for that market during the past month or six weeks have made no money, and that unless sellers come down considerably in their prices they will buy very sparingly, if at all. As yet we do not think there has been any quotable decline, as compared with last week, but it is certain that if the owners will be obliged to concede in order to effect sales—some dealers reported a slight reduction, claiming that sales had been made at a decline of from 15 to 25c ₱ cwt, and while this may have been true in some instances, we do not think it was general. Greenlund and Kahn sold 5 cars of good 1,375 steers from Chicago, to Simon Diery, to go to New York, at 6¾. Another same buyer is said to have bought in the neighborhood of 7c for another carload, but they were said to be unusually fine in point of quality, and were held for a time at 7¼—however, 6¾ may be regarded as the top of the market for prime shipping steers.

Trade generally is in a very unsatisfactory condition, and there does not seem to be much prospect of an early improvement. Prices are now low here for western steers, and this is evidence from the fact that cattle are bringing almost as much in Chicago as they are worth in this market while, on the other hand, eastern buyers complain that they have been paying almost as much here as they could get for the eastern market. This accounts for the large falling off in business here within the past few weeks, and there is no very radical change in the position of the market, it will fall off still more.

QUOTATIONS.

Extra 1,500 steers	6.65@6.75
Extra 1,400 steers	6.4 @6.50
Good 1,300@1,350 steers	6.15@6.25
Good, 1,100@1,150 lbs	5.75@6.00
Fair, 1,000@1,050 steers	5.25@5.50
Bulls, as to quality	4.00@5.00
Mixed rough stock	3.50@4.50

THE RAILROAD WAR—SHARP CUTTING IN RATES. We referred in our report of the 18th to the fact that rumors were current, that the owing to the competition between the trunk lines stock was being shipped through from Chicago and St. Louis to the sea board for almost nothing. As the New York papers of Monday refer to the matter there is not much doubt but what there is something in it.

The "Tribune" says: The war between the two transportation lines which carry the bulk of the live stock from Chicago and St. Louis to Eastern markets appear to be waxing hotter. Exactly what the principal shippers pay per car load from Chicago now cannot be definitely learned, as the bills do not show any change from the late published rates of 40 cents per 100 lbs., or $80 per car load of 20,000 lbs. It is currently reported and generally believed that both over the New York Central and connecting lines and the Pennsylvania Central, the present special rate to large shippers is no more than 20 cts per 100 lbs, or $40 per car load of 20,000 lbs. As this figure is below the cost to the railroads it cannot last, and is probably intended to force a compromise and a combination with higher rates than this per car load, which is in the interests from impending bankruptcy. Common sense, and, indeed, honesty plead for equal rates at figures that give a fair profit to the roads, and that can be permanently maintained. The following is from the "World" of the present date: As an explanation of the continued heavy shipments by discreet and usually very sagacious speculators in the face of nearly figured losses at published freight rates, it is alleged that the principal operators have special rates as low as $40 per car load from Chicago and $50 from St. Louis. If this be true, and there are many circumstances to support the belief that it is, there is left no margin for profit to the Chicago operators, and the condition of the trade is emphatically discouraging, with scarcely a shadow of a chance for immediate improvement. It does appear strange and incomprehensible that transportation companies should be so blind to their own interests as willfully to kill the live stock traffic further than to carry the stock to the various Eastern markets at fair and equal rates. More money has been lost by railroad corporations through the attempts made to control the trade and monopolize the business than would be required to build a second freight track for the three great lines from Chicago to this city, and now we are to have another railroad war more determined and more damaging to the trade and to all concerned in the live stock trade than any previous contest.

SHEEP.

The receipts up to this time, noon to day, have been somewhat larger than during the corresponding time last week but with an improved demand, trade is more active and prices have been advanced fully 25c ₱ cwt. The offerings have been about equally divided between clipped and wooled, and while Philadelphia buyers still prefer the latter, the Yorkers, everything else being equal, prefer the former; at noon to day there were very few remaining unsold, and the market was favorable to sellers. Quotations may be fairly given as follows: Extra Clipped, 6½@6¾; Good, 6@6½; Fair, 5½@6; Extra Wooled—[illegible]; Good, 6¼@6½; Fair, 6@6¼; How the market will wind up it is, of course, impossible to foretell, but we incline to the belief that sellers will be able to realize full prices during the balance of the week, and a further advance is not improbable.

HOGS.

The arrivals from and including Monday up until noon to-day were, as will be seen, more than double here for the corresponding time last week, and this being the case the market has, as might be expected, reacted and prices are lower. Yorkers were selling for and at $5@5½, and Philadelphia hogs at 6.35@6.50. It is not expected that prime heavy hogs will go much, if any lower, as they are not plenty, and they are most sought after in consequence of the recent advance in lard.

PITTSBURGH PETROLEUM MARKET.

OFFICE OF THE PITTSBURGH GAZETTE, WEDNESDAY, April 22, 1874.

The Crude market, not withstanding the meeting of producers yesterday, was considered a success; was reported weaker to-day, without, however, any quotable change in prices. Offered in bulk in barges in the afternoon at five cents per gallon; quoted at $1.9@2.00 per brl at Parker. It was expected that after the meeting in question, in regard to shutting down, that there would be an advance in prices, but thus far these expectations have not been realized, and as already stated, the feeling was reported weaker to-day. Refined quiet for early delivery, but there is more inquiry for late deliveries. April, quoted at 15¾; May, 15¾; June, 16, delivered in Philadelphia.

The barrel market continues quiet and prices irregular; city make $1.70@1.72@1.75.

CRUDE OIL RECEIVED BY ALLEGHENY VALLEY RAILROAD.

Shipper	Consignee.	Bbls.
Owner	Fairview O. W.	70
Seveuson	Central O. W.	1,550
Bushnell	Model O. W.	475
Stuart	Penn O. W.	709
Duncan	S andard O. W.	319
Bushnell	Standard O. W.	957
Seveuson	Radiant O. W.	468
Bushnell	National O. W.	634
Bushnell	Lilly O. W.	468
Total		6,730

REFINED OIL SHIPPED EAST ALLEGHENY VALLEY R. R. & WEST PENNA. R. R.

Shipper	Consignee.	Bbls.
Standard O W	Warden F and Co	467
Do	Do	470
Warden and O	Do	104
Livingston Bros	Do	400
Weisse berger	Do	160
Wormser M and Co	Waring Bro	168
John Spear and Co	Do	52
Total		1,349

SMITH'S FERRY, Beaver Co., Pa., April 22, 1874.

Crude oil at C. & P. R. R. Station ₱ brl. $1.47; at wells, $1.05.

Cincinnati Hog Market.

CINCINNATI, April 21—Wm Means reports as follows in his circular; The demand for pig iron improves slowly but steadily in most of the leading markets, though without change of quotations. The market continues at the mercy of buyers and will remain so while the supply is so largely in excess of the demand. Manufacturers generally do not seem to be alarmed at the Inflation Bill now awaiting the signature of the President, but are much more disturbed by the chaos of credit system, which not only takes away margins, but tends to indefinitely increase the time of payment for all their products. As regards any proposition for expanding the currency, the producers of the material wealth of the country feel that it is better to be somewhat overfed by good things and run the risk of a little gout than to be starved to death.

MARKETS BY TELEGRAPH.

Chicago.

CHICAGO, April 22, 1874.

GRAIN—Wheat steady and in moderate demand; No 1 spring $1.30; No 2 $1.22; No 3, 95c; rejected $1.16@1.17. Corn dull and heavy; no demand; No 2 mixed 63½c; rejected 62½c. Oats dull and lower; No 2 65¾c spot; 46¾c seller May; rejected 46¾. Rye and Barley quiet and unchanged in every respect.

PROVISIONS—Pork dull and lower; $16.45 seller May; $16.85 seller June. Lard 10¾c. Bulk meats 9¾c cash or May; 7¾c June. Bulk meats and bacon dull and lower. Hams 12½@13c. Sugar cured hams 12c, all packed. Whisky steady at 96c.

Philadelphia.

PHILADELPHIA, April 22.—Flour firm; superfine $5@5.50. Extra, $5.75@6.25. Rye firm at $5@5.01. Corn in limited demand at 68@69c. Oats weak at 62@63c. Timothy seed $3@3.25. Flaxseed, $2.25. Provisions firm; mess pork, $17.50. Bacon shoulders 6¾@7¼c, land held at 10@10½c. Petroleum firm; crude 11c; refined 18½c. Whisky quiet at 93c.

Toledo.

TOLEDO, April 22.—Flour dull but unchanged. Wheat dull and declined; No 1 white Michigan $1.57; extra do $1.61. No 2 Lake shore red $1.48. Corn a shade better; No 1 mixed 74c; seller April May 71¾@; old 74c; low mixed 72½c; no grade 71½c; damaged 71c. Oats dull and prices nominal.

Memphis.

MEMPHIS, April 22.—Cotton and Flour quiet and unchanged. Corn firm at 52c. Oats nominally 61@62c. Bran and Hay unchanged. Bacon quiet and unchanged at 7½@7¾@10@10½c. Sugar cured hams quiet at 12@13c.

Cleveland.

CLEVELAND, April 22.—Flour and Grain: market quiet and unchanged. Petroleum firm and unchanged.

Oswego.

OSWEGO, April 22.—Wheat unchanged; white Canada at $1.51. No. 1 Milwaukee Club $1.47. Corn steady at 58c. Barley quiet and unchanged.

Live Stock.

BUFFALO, April 22.—Cattle: receipts 1,479; total for the week 7,281; market strong, active and about ½@¾ off last week's prices; owners asking full last week's rates; a large number of the stock was shipped east by first dash. Sheep and Lambs: receipts 800; total for the week 5,800; the run continues light, with but little stock offering. Hogs: receipts 3,600; total for the week 15,300; market firm and a shade stronger; Yorkers $5.20@5.75; heavy hogs $4.00@5.25.

Dry Goods.

NEW YORK, April 22.—There was an improved feeling in trade to-day, and a fair jobbing trade was accomplished. Agents are willing to make goods more freely to western, local and near-by jobbers. Cottons and woolens are firm. Silks are steady. Prints are moderately active. Ginghams are quiet. Bleached shirtings are in improved request. The *Daily Bulletin* says: "Printed shirtings are sold ahead by nearly all agents."

Wool.

BOSTON, April 22.—Wool in fair demand; No 1 and extra Ohio and Pennsylvania 52@55c; double extra fleeces 53@57c; Wisconsin and Michigan fleeces 49@52c; unwashed delaine 42@45c; pulled extra 50@52c; for choice eastern and Maine. Combing fleeces in demand at 60@62; Canada combing held at 55c.

IMPORTS BY RAILROAD.

PITTSBURGH, FORT WAYNE & CHICAGO R. R.—4 cars flour, owners; 30 cases honey, J H Lippincott; 29 kits pickles, Heinz & Co; 20 do, Heinz N & Co; 5 brls spirits, Kiser & C; 10 do whisky, Getty & Co; 5 do, H V Beaumont; 15 do peas, Head C & Co; 1 pkg butter, 3 do do, Loh & Co; 3 bxs cheese, S Ewart & Co; 10 pails tobacco, Shomaker & Co; 30 do, Jenkins Bro; 28 brls eggs, S Hardcastle, Vogt, M & Co; 90 do flour, L J Blanchard; 2 tubs butter, 3 brls eggs, Ed Fox & Co; 10 bxs tobacco, J M Sichel; 29 do, C C Iliser & Co; 40 sks dry salt, A Reed; 16 pkgs eggs, H Rea Jr, 1 car potatoes, Vangorder & S; 1 do e iron, W McKinney & Son; 4 brls eggs, T & McKinney; 2 do, Johnston & Graff; 2 brls rye whisky, Geo McC; 2 cars flour, Adams & Co; 2 brls paper, J Porterfield & Co; 1 car flour J Reno; 15 bxs w glass, Wm McCulley & Co; 2 tubs butter, H J McCracken; 10 bdls hoops, Orndorff; 25 brls beans, 10 bnts tobacco, Carter Bro & Co; 50 brls beans, T C Jenkins; 4 cars flour, Dilworth & Co; 4 do T J Wallace; 10 half brls lager beer, C Ritiner; 3 bdls chairs G H Hauler & Co; 2 brls varnish, Fleming and Co; 2 do, Hallenbush, Johnson and C; 15 cks bash, Keystone Glass Co.

PITTSBURGH, CINCINNATI & ST. LOUIS R. R.—20 bgs oats, R Knox and Son; 8 bnts tobacco, D Pshriver; 33 tce lard, 5 brls of 3 do, Hamilton & H Parker; 6 cases tobacco, J Murphy; 15 coils rope, J B Sneathen; 100 brls Bone T C Jenkins, 100 brls bone E H Myers; 5 brls b beer, Young and H; 25 doz brooms, 20 kgs tobacco, T C Jenkins; 46 tres hams 2 bbls tobacco, 30 do do, 2 do do, 1 bx do hams 1 bx tongues 10 do bacon 5 tres beef, F Sellers and Co; 15 pkgs tobacco, Dunlevy; 45 bales b corn, J A Graff and S; 10 brls flour, Wm Metcalf; 1 car feathers, W F and G Noble; 5 barrels whisky, Schmidt and F; 38 sks wheat, H J McCracken & Bro.

ALLEGHENY VALLEY RAILROAD—91 brls apples Aiken and W, 60 bx starch Schelbase and H, 100 T C Jenkins, 1 car Hardcastle Reidolf and T, 1 do potatoes Loh and Co, 1 do lumber McClure and Co; 1 do lime W J Baughman, 2 do J McDermont, 40 bgs grain W J McMeeks, 40 brls apples 2 do seed Vogt M and Co, 5 do stone J L Lowrie, 1 car junk Harvey and G, 1 do lumber A V R, 33 do 1 stone Sivenberger B and C, 3 do Kloman C and Bros, 23 do coal N Y & C G Co, 26 do Sole & Co.

ALLEGHENY STATION—1 car lumber, W Cheesbolm; 14 brls apples, F Owens; 40 sks flour, L Hughes; 3 brls eggs, W B Moore; 34 bdls hoops, S shade, M Quewan and D; 50 bdls brooms, R Carson; 1 car cooperage Chas Albrigcht; 3 do J M Hemphill; 70 brls cement, Joseph Craig; 2 cars staves, A Depp; 1 car hay, R Knox and Son; 2 cars staves, W League; 1 do, H Cordier; 15 kegs nails, Rogers and Bro; 7 pkgs carriages, Lewis and R and D; 1 car lime, P Phillips; 1 car oats, J A Steel; 1 car lime, W J Deeman; 2 cars lumber, Mullins and Co; 1 box pipe, W P Hill.

RECEIPTS AT PITTSBURGH GRAIN ELEVATOR—2 cars corn, L G Graff & Co; 1 car oats, Elwood and McC.

Receipts Pig Metal, Ore and Blooms.

PITTSBURGH, FT. WAYNE AND CHICAGO RAILROAD, TUESDAY, April 21, 1874.

Nimick & Co	m	18	Harbaugh & M. m
Lewis O & P	p	6	J Reamer, m
Palmer and Co	m	2	Graff B & Co m
Brown & Co	m	1	Caughey & H. m
J W Porter	m	7	
Total			34

CLEVELAND AND PITTSBURGH R. R.

Isabella Furnace	o	20	Lewis O & P m
McKnight D and Co	m	3	Wilson & Co m
S. B. Co	o	16	W Clark & Co o
J Moorhead	b	10	Howell & W m
Reese G & W	p	1	Nimick & Co m
Total			70

ALLEGHENY VALLEY R R, PENNA CENTRAL.

Graff B & Co	o		
J Moorhead	b	2	McKnight D & Co p 5

SCRAP IRON, &c.
W. J. HAMMOND.
DEALER IN
WROUGHT AND CAST IRON,
Wrought Turnings, Cast Turnings, Old Rail Road, Locomotive Tyre, Old Car and Driving Wheels, Old Boilers,
BRASS COPPER, LEAD AND ZINC.
W. J. HAMMOND,
Corner Eleventh and Duquesne Way, Pittsburgh Pa.

RIVER PACKETS.

For Cincinnati.
FRIDAY, April 24—4 P. M.
THE NEW STEAMER
R. W. SKILLINGER.
J. F. RUSSELL.....Captain
C. B. RUSSELL.....Clerk
Will leave as announced above.
For Freight or Passage apply on board or to
GHEIST & MACKEY, Agents.

For Cincinnati.
THURSDAY, April, 23—4 P. M.
THE FINE PASSENGER
STEAMER
JUNIATA.
C. L. BRENNAN.....Commander
WM. S. DEAVO.....Clerk
Will leave as announced above.
Giving through freights to Evansville, Nashville, Memphis, Vicksburg and New Orleans.
For Freight or Passage apply on board or to
FAIRMAN & HENDERSON, Agents.

For Louisville, Evansville, Cairo and St. Louis.
SATURDAY, April 25—2 P. M.
THE ELEGANT PASSENGER
STEAMER
BELLE OF SHREVEPORT.
THOS. W. REA.....Master
W. A. DORNAN.....Clerks.
L. J. CONROY.....
Will leave as announced above.
For Freight or Passage apply on board or to
FAIRMAN & HENDERSON, Agents.

For Louisville, Evansville, Cairo and St. Louis.
SATURDAY, April 25, at 4 P. M.
THE SPLENDID TOWBOAT,
ROVER AND BARGES.
THOS. GREENLEE.....Commander
Will give the quickest of lightering to Keokuk, Burlington, Davenport, Dubuque, La Crosse, St. Paul, Kansas City, St. Joe, Lawrence, Omaha, Sioux City, Denver, San Francisco, Nashville, Memphis, New Orleans, Shreveport, Jefferson and all points South and Southwest. For lowest rates apply to
R. GRAY, 94 Water street.

LEGAL.

IN THE MATTER OF THE ACCOUNT of Charles P. Ingham, Committee of the estate of SAMUEL STEWART, a lunatic. In the Court of Common Pleas of Allegheny county, in the year 1874, December Term, 1870. And now, April 10, 1874, account of Committee filed and the same will be confirmed on the first Monday of May, 1874, unless exceptions are filed thereto. By order of the Court.
ap21:3t2 CHAS. F. WHISTON, Committee.

EXECUTORS' NOTICE.—WHEREAS, Letters Testamentary on the estate of RACHEL A. W. INGALL, deceased, late of Temperanceville, Allegheny Co., Pa. having been granted to the undersigned, all persons indebted to said estate are requested to make immediate payment and those having claims to present them duly authenticated for settlement at 54 Liberty street, Pittsburgh, Pa.
ROBERT T. MILLER,
JOS. W. MILLER,
ap9:w27-TH Executors.

Auditor's Notice

In the matter of the account of A. S. BELL, Esq., Administrator of the Estate of JAN S. SCOTT, deceased, in the Orphans' Court of Allegheny County, Pa., at No. 47, March Term 1874.

The undersigned, having been appointed Auditor by said Court to make distribution of the balance in the hands of the Administrator and among the persons entitled thereto by law, hereby gives notice that he will discharge the duties of said appointment at my office, No. 97 Fifth avenue, Pittsburgh, Pa., on

WEDNESDAY, May 20, 1874,

at 8 o'clock, P. M., at which time and place all creditors, heirs and all others interested in the distribution of said decedent's estate are notified to be present.
J. W. BIRKEN, Auditor.
ap21:4t6

Western Insurance Company
OF PITTSBURGH.
CAPITAL, - - - - $225,000.
Fire and Marine Insurance
Losses Promptly Adjusted and Paid.
Office First National Bank Building, corner of Fifth avenue and Wood street.
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Wm. Morrison, Andrew Ackley,
Christian Schantz, David M. Long,
Wm. S. Evans, Robert Ramsay,
Philip Reymer, D. Thomas,
Joseph Kirkpatrick.
R. Sellers McKee,
ALEX. NIMICK, President.
W. M. HARPER, Secretary.
GEO. NESBIT, Agent and Surveyor.

ALLEGHENY INSURANCE CO
OF PITTSBURGH.
Office, No. 67 Fourth Avenue
Insures against all kinds of Fire and Marine Risks.
JOHN IRWIN, JR., President.
J. T. STOCKDALE, Vice President.
CAPT. WM. DEAN, General Agent.
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C. G. Hussey, Geo. W. Coffin,
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Carll S. Hays, Jas. Y. Mcord.
Capt. Wm. Dean. H. Sellers McKee.

FEDERAL INSURANCE CO.
Of Allegheny City, Pa.,
Fire and Marine
OFFICE: Cor. Federal and Lacock Street
A. McFARLAND, President. S. H. HARDMAN, Vice President.
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Valentine Baker, Geo. Wilson,
A. McFarland, Samuel Dyer,
Joseph H. Borland, Wm. Nowoomb,
Wm. Schoyer, A. J. Lee,
W. H. Kerr, Robt. Arthurs,
S. S. Smith, Albert Pilgrim,
J. G. Rock, Alex. Speer,
R. D. Morris, Alex. Hilands.
Alex. Hilands, H. S. McCleary.
W. J. CARSON, General Agent.

PENNSYLVANIA INS'CE CO
OF PITTSBURGH.
Office: Second Floor 107½ Wood Street
This is a home company, offering good security to the insured. Rates taken at reasonable rates, and losses promptly settled and paid.
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T. H. Hopkins, C. H. Forbes, R. H. Alexander,
Louis J. Aaron, J. C. Lapge, M. Voegtly.
Dunns Louis, Wm. Smith,
C. YEAGER, President. L. WALTER, Vice President.
W. W. PATRICK, Treasurer. THOS. D. RADCLIFF, Secretary.

ALLEGHENY INSURANCE CO
OF PITTSBURGH.
CAPITAL, - - - - $225,000.
Incorporated April, 1870.
Fire and Marine Insurance
Losses Promptly Adjusted and Paid.
Office First National Bank Building, corner of Fifth avenue and Wood street.
DIRECTORS
Alex.

HOME NEWS.

A Floater.

Coroner McCallin yesterday afternoon held an inquest on the body of an unknown man found in an eddy opposite Braddock's Fields in the Monongahela river. The body was so decomposed that it could not be recognized, and there were no papers in the pockets. A verdict of found drowned was rendered, and the body was buried by the county.

Letters Held for Postage, April 22.

Lottie Adams, Shortsville, N. Y., 3c.; Miss Nellie Boone, Otis, Ind., 3c.; George W. Furcrom, Washington, D. C., 3c.; Soy Linn, Pittsburgh, Pa., 2c.; James Manes, Sr., Warren, O., 3c.; Thomas Murphy, Sharpsburg, Pa., 1c.; Madame O. Nobs, New York, 3c.; W. J. Parker, Philadelphia, Pa., 3c.; Joseph Smith, Rostraver, Pa., 4c.; George Warren, Pittsburgh, Pa., 2c. E. C. NEELEY, P. M.

Allegheny Police.

Last evening a special meeting of the Police Committee was held to take into consideration charges against certain officers for failures to perform their duty in making an arrest when called upon to do so by a citizen. A sub-committee was appointed to take the investigation in hand. The clerk was also instructed to return the thanks of the committee to the Pittsburgh police and authorities for turning out in the funeral procession to pay respect to the memory of the late Mayor Callow.

Cars Broke Loose.

The erection of the trestle work from Monument Hill to South avenue, Allegheny, on which it is intended to convey the ground from the hill to fill up the extension of Grant avenue to the Union bridge, was completed yesterday, and the work of removing the ground was at once commenced with a number of cars. During the morning as three of the cars, loaded, were going down towards the river, a hook broke, loosening the cars from the rope by which they were lowered, and they ran on down to the end of the trestle work and dropped into the river. They were all gotten out again in a few hours, and the work continued. No one was hurt.

Pastor Installed.

On Tuesday, Rev. S. K. Ormond was installed pastor of the Eleventh U. P. church, Thirty-sixth ward, Temperanceville. Rev. S. B. Reed presided. Rev. E. R. Donehoo made a prayer, after which Rev. Mr. Irons made an address on the office and work of a minister of the Gospel. Rev. W. H. Knox made the charge to the pastor, and Rev. Mr. Hatch the charge to the congregation. Rev. S. B. Reed gave the constitutional questions to congregation and pastor, after which Rev. D. B. Ormond offered up a prayer, when the pastor pronounced the benediction, and the congregation adjourned to a repast prepared by the ladies of the church. Thanks are due to Messrs. Garber & Williams, of 139 Wood street, who kindly furnished the Chinaware and crockery for the occasion.

The Point Bridge.

A meeting of the Bridge Committee of Councils was held yesterday afternoon in the City Clerk's office. Mr. Milligan presented an ordinance providing for the erection of the "Point Bridge." The ordinance is the same as the one before Councils last year, excepting that it gives Councils the power of final action in approving the plans, specifications and contracts, when power under last year's ordinance was placed in the hands of the Bridge Committee.

Mr. Hays, from the Thirty-sixth ward, moved to recommend the ordinance to Councils for adoption.

After some discussion, the motion was withdrawn, and the further consideration of the ordinance postponed to next meeting, to be held on Monday afternoon at 1½ o'clock.

A Singular Case.

At the recent meeting of the Venango County Medical Society at Oil City, Dr. Glebner reported a case which had been reported to the Mercer County Medical Society by Dr. De La Cosset, of a girl of nine years of age, apparently of good general health, in which there was ptosis or falling of upper eyelids so as to completely close both eyes, and in which the eyesight, to all appearance, was defective to such an extent as to necessarily cause blindness; yet the little patient was able to see well with the eyes closed, to distinguish colors and to read from a book, and to distinguish objects at a distance, and this she was able to do even when her eyes were closed and heavily bandaged, so that to all reasonable appearances the light was excluded. The report of this case elicited quite a good deal of interest by the members of the society, and were it not for the high standing of the medical gentlemen making the report, would have been discredited. No explanation of the phenomenon was offered. The patient has been in this condition some four months.

Swindling of the Burgettstown Savings Bank.

The Burgettstown Savings Bank was recently victimized to the extent of one thousand dollars, by a man who represented that he had sold a farm in Ohio and had purchased one near Hickory, Washington county; that payment did not become due on the farm sold for a month, and he wanted a thousand dollars to make first payment on the land bought; that he was a nephew of Mr. James Manson, of Mt. Pleasant township, and could easily get Mr. Manson to indorse for him. Mr. J. L. Patterson, the gentlemanly cashier of the bank told the man that Mr. Manson—who is a wealthy and upright citizen of Mt. Pleasant—was perfectly reliable and he could have the money. The stranger left the bank, and subsequently returned and presented a thirty day note, apparently duly executed and indorsed by Mr. Manson. One thousand dollars was counted out, and everything appeared satisfactory to all concerned. A few days ago the note matured, and Mr. Manson was notified. At the explanation that ensued it was developed that the nephew was not a nephew, but a fraud and a swindler.

MASONIC.

A Return for Courtesies—The "Allegheny" to the "St. John's."

About twenty-five members of the Allegheny Commandery of the Knight Templars will leave for Philadelphia this evening, for the purpose of presenting a series of resolutions passed by them to the St. John's Commandery of that city, as a testimonial for their courtesy and kindness to the members of the Allegheny Commandery at the time of their visit to Philadelphia, on their way to Europe, two years ago. The resolutions have been beautifully engrossed and placed in a handsome frame nine feet high. A special meeting of the St. John's Commandery will be held for the purpose of receiving the testimonial, after which there will be a grand banquet. Senator Cameron, Governor Hartranft, and a number of other of the most prominent Knights throughout the State will be present.

WEATHER.

Record for a Month—The Indications.

Record from March 17th to April 16th.—

Cloudy, and variable days, seventeen; rain, ten; snow, five; fair and clear, twelve; freezing and white frosts, six; thunder storm, two. Daily average of the thermometer, 39 5-10; of the river, 8 feet; rain and melted snow, 2 5-100 inches. Same days, 1873: Daily thermometer, 46. Maximum—April 5th, 74; 6th, 71; 7th, 76. Minimum—March 27th, 24 1-10. 1874: Maximum, 79th March, 75. Minimum—April 4th, 24 3-10. Winds, 87. Observation—N., 9. E., 8. E. S., 8. S. W., 9. W., N. W.—4, 16, 3, 8 7, 13, 17, 19—87.

The prospects of the present lunar month are not so clear. The indications point to a dark, cloudy month, with abundance of rain, and not to dangerous, hard freezing weather. Although disagreeable to the physical system, it is one of the finest springs to anticipate a good state of health, the best growing weather for staples, as grass, wheat, &c., as well as for fruit, there has been few years past.

Indications.—Twenty cloudy and variable days; sixteen rain; nine clear or fair. More damp than sharp, cold weather, and river wafer enough for practical purposes. ***

PITTSBURGH, April 22, 1874.

COMPLIMENTARY!

The "Dispatch" Again on the Rampage—It Delivers Itself of an Overflow of Bile—What it has to Say.

The *Dispatch* padded out its columns again, yesterday, with another article, dignified by the name of editorial, concerning this journal. It is unusually complimentary this time in its exhibition of those peculiar powers which have made its name such an apt synonym for Billingsgate. The City Printing contract arouses its ire again, and is the cause for its animadversions, in which it first pays attention to this journal, then winds around to the Councils, saying "they are corrupt," and ends with a slap at the City Solicitor.

Now all this is just what might be expected from the *Dispatch*, seeing that it was once "kicked out" as City Printer, even though it did beg hard to be let alone, and was afterward, when again pressed for the position two years ago, the recipient of but seven votes from Council. Years, for recuperation, it was thought, might assuage its sorrow, but it seems the wound was too deep to be healed, and its occasional outbreaks, therefore, are subjects rather for pity and commiseration than for any other method of treatment.

CUTTING DOWN EXPENSES.

Proposed Reduction in the Number of School Principals in Pittsburgh.

At the next meeting of the Central Board of Education of this city it is said an effort will be made to reduce the number of Principals in the public schools from thirty-nine, the present number, to six. This movement is claimed to be the result of a similar one now on foot in Allegheny, where the question of reducing the number of Principals has been under discussion for some time past. At the last meeting of the Allegheny Board of Control, when this matter was talked over, certain statements were made, and being given publicity through the newspapers have been widely circulated throughout the city, and created the belief, it is claimed, that a reduction in the number of Principals in Pittsburgh would be beneficial and considerably reduce the expense of maintaining the public schools. Our Fathers of Education, we understand, will bring the matter up at the next meeting, and after a preliminary counting of noses the friends of the measure aver that a sufficient number of members have already been convinced of its utility and practicability to secure its adoption by the Board. There will probably be a special meeting soon for the purpose of fixing the tax levy for the ensuing year and the feeling of the members regarding the movement will be sufficiently exhibited then to determine its fate.

Franklin Savings Bank, Allegheny, have removed to their new house, No. 171 Federal street.

THE PYTHIAN DISPLAY.

A Beautiful Day and a Large Turn-out—An Elegant Procession—A Large Number of Knights in Line—The Grand Ball Last Evening.

The Supreme Lodge of the World, Knights of Pythias, held a short session in Commercial Hall yesterday morning, at which the reading of the reports of the Supreme officers was concluded. An early adjournment was had in order to attend the grand procession. Great preparations had been made for the display. For weeks the many lodges in this vicinity had been looking forward to the great event, which, Pittsburgh-like, was to excel anything in the procession line heretofore made by the order. The day dawned gloomy, and occasional rain showers in the forenoon did not at all promise pleasant parading. But "Jupiter Pluvius" was kind. He, perhaps, thought of the visitors, the beautiful regalias and the banners, which might be spoiled, did the rain come down. Towards noon the clouds commenced to clear away and occasional bursts of sunshine made it feel as though, at least, the day for the parade might prove fair. The weather, as it happened, proved propitious.

THE AIR WAS COOL AND BRACING,

and no dust marred the pleasures of a long march. Crowds commenced to gather early on the street, bent on having a good view of the show. In all its pomp of modern pageantry, it proved fine; and in point of numerical strength was by no means a failure, though not so many turned out as was expected. One o'clock was the hour set for the procession to start, but, as is usual, a delay of half an hour was had, but at promptly half-past one o'clock a start was made from Water and Wood streets, in order as follows:

THE PROCESSION.

A detachment of police headed the column, followed by the St. Cecelia (the Cathedral) Band. The Commander-in-Chief, assisted by J. B. Holmes as Adjutant, and staff followed on horseback. Then came the

FIRST DIVISION,

headed by J. J. Davis, commander, assisted by R. W. Grayburn as chief, and staff on horseback. These were followed by delegations from Tyrone and Madison Lodges of Fayette county. The Union Cornet band headed the Medoc Lodge, after which followed the Washington Cornet Band, heading the Great Western Lodge. Then came Oakland Lodge 412, and Pittsburgh Lodge. After these came the Great Western Band, followed by Leonidas Lodge. Then followed Grant Lodge, Iron City, Wilkins, Eucergetic, 317, Temperanceville, Americus, 320, of Mansfield. Then came Allegheny, 375, and the Dravosburg Brass Band, heading the Pinerock Lodge of Dravosburg, Fort Duquesne Lodge of Pittsburgh; Lawrence and Upland Lodges bringing up the rear.

THE SECOND DIVISION,

headed by Col. J. Lloyd and staff on horseback, followed in order as follows:

Keystone Band, Allegheny, heading Keystone Lodge. Gen. Lander, came next; then followed Reserve Silver Cornet Band heading Hope and Banner Lodges, of Allegheny, Cooper Lodge 351, of New Brighton, and Lloyd Lodge, of Manchester, following. The Masonic Band, followed by Andreas Hoeffer Lodge; Excelsior Braes Band heading Keorner, Unity and Vigilant Lodges. Then came the American Cornet Band heading Allegheny, 151. After these came members of Madoc and other Lodges in carriager, followed by the

THIRD DIVISION.

The Third and Fourth Divisions were consolidated, and consisted of the following organizations:

Wm. Phillips, Commander, and staff on horseback.

Turtle Creek Lodge, headed by a band, and Tannia Lodge, of Braddocks; Corcoran Zouave Band, Washington, D. C. Washington Knights, in command of Messrs. Foxwell and Cutler; Fifth Maryland Regiment Band of Baltimore, followed by the Baltimore delegation, S. Mills in command; Hemmerbach's Brass Band of Columbus, Ohio, heading the Columbus Knights, in charge of Henry Helmmuller; Fort Ballsilion Band, Steubenville, Ohio, and Steubenville delegation, in command of Daniel Stevens; next came the Wheeling Commandery, headed by Kramer's Band, in command of William Wollenweber; Adelbert Knights, under command of L. R. Davis; Penn Station Lodge, under command of L. M. Kelly; Freeport Lodge, Charles Silverman in command; Justice Lodge, of Monongahela City.

The Reception Committee, the Supreme Lodge and its officers followed in carriages. A fair estimate would place about four thousand men in the line, and their military style and general bearing seemed to be favorably commented on by the thousands who crowded the streets. On North avenue, in Allegheny, the several lodges passed in review before the Supreme officers. Ohio street was decorated with flags along the entire line of march, and the populace on the thoroughfare seemed to have turned out *en masse*. The route laid out was perhaps a little too long. At Third street and Penn avenue, on its return, the column halted and the officers and members of the Supreme Lodge passed through the column, it having previously been placed at open ranks, after which the several lodges were dismissed.

Last evening a grand ball was held in Lafayette Hall, in which a large number of the members of the Supreme Lodge participated.

This morning the Supreme Lodge will resume its sessions, when officers will be elected for the ensuing term. This evening the grand banquet will take place at the Central Hotel.

REAL ESTATE TRANSFERS.

Deeds Left for Record.

The following deeds were filed for record with Recorder Richardson, April 21st, 1874.

John Anderson to John Werthmleier, June 30, 1866; lots 5 and 6 in Anderson's plan. R bisson township, 126x100 feet. Price $737.50.....

Matthew H. Murdock to Susan B. Murdock, April 14, 1874, two lots in Harrison township, on Natrona street, 52x76 feet. Price $540.....

Nathaniel Miller to A. V. Kipp, Oct. 17th, 1873; two lots in Tarentum, 40x120 feet on Negley street, and one 40x120 on Second street. Price $176.....Margaret Lingleiter to Frank Kerr, February 2, 1874; lot on Allegippa street, Twenty-first ward, Pittsburgh. 25x100 feet. Price $600.....

Article of agreement between J. H. Sawyer and Lawrence Carnegal, January 28th, 1873, for rent of "White House," Fifth avenue, for an annual rental of $5,000.....Fred. Linglefelter to Frank Jaeger, February 21st, 1874 lot on Allequippa street, 25x100 feet; price $600.....John George Lauer to Ellen Thompson, January 20th, 1873, lot on Sidney street, Twenty-fifth ward, Pittsburgh, 25x84 feet with building; price $2,000.....John G. Klamp to John Holmes, March 5th, 1874, lot on Millerberger street, Sixth ward, Pittsburgh, 24x72 feet with buildings; price $2,800.....John Dunlap to J. G. Danecker, April 14th, 1871, lot on Randolph street, Tarentum, 49x165 feet. Price $1,600.....

Christian Speer to Levi Hepler, Sr., October 17th, 1873, lot on Penn avenue, Nineteenth ward, Pittsburgh, 19x100 feet with buildings; price $2,500.....

Park Place Homestead Association to Alloy L. Barns, January 28, 1874. Lots 5 and 6 in the Park plan, Twenty-second ward, 50x106 feet with buildings. Price $2,700.....J. G. Danneker to Thomas Jackson, April 4th, 1874, lot on Randolph street, Tarentum, 40x165 feet with buildings. Price $1,900.....C. H. Love to J. P. Morgan, November 20, 1873, lot on Center street, North Fayette township, 25x100 feet. Price $120.....John F. Cassidy to Ellen West, April 7, 1874, lot on Harrison street, Seventeenth ward, Pittsburgh, 20x100 feet. Price $1,300.....R.E. Maconbray to Wm. Burns, Nov. 27, 1873, three lots in the Thirteenth ward, Pittsburgh, on the township road, 18x127 feet. Price, $8,000.....Fred. Shomer to Jacob P. Franz, February 11, 1874; lot on Jane street, Twenty-sixth ward, Pittsburgh, 20x60 feet. Price, $1,500.....Thomas Gladden to School Board of South Fayette township, one acre for a school house site. Price, $200.....Deed of trust for the benefit of creditors of Charles T. Blume, to Mrs. Charlotte Blume, April 21, 1874.....Robert Woods to Robert Robb, August 16, 1870; sixty-one acres of the Robb Farm in Jefferson township. Price, $1.

A CASE FOR INVESTIGATION.

Severe Sentence for Disorderly Conduct—Ten Dollars Fine, or Three Months at Ularemont.

Last night a German woman, named Mrs. Elizabeth Rudolph, was placed in the Central Police Station, on a commitment from Alderman Suter, of Allentown, to await transfer this morning to the workhouse, to which she has been sentenced for a period of ninety days. Various rumors were current regarding the circumstances that led to the arrest and conviction of this woman, and before she is sent to Clarmont it would perhaps be well to have an official investigation into the matter. Mrs. Rudolph, we have been told, is a woman of respectability and owns property in Allentown. Mrs. Caroline Andre, it appears, instituted suit against her before Alderman Suter, charging her with disorderly conduct. She was arrested, and, it is said, without even a hearing, a fine of ten dollars and costs was imposed, and in default of payment three months in the workhouse. The commitment is deficient in that it does not state the amount of the fine, and if it is true that it was only ten dollars, then the sentence imposed in default of its payment is an unjust exercise of authority, and entirely beyond the bounds of justice. We believe the law states that no magistrate shall, for the first offense, commit for a longer term than thirty days. Mrs. Rudolph is fully able to pay the fine, but she considers herself unjustly treated, and refuses to do so. She is unable to speak English, but is not by any means "green." Mrs. Andre and herself have long been at enmity with each other, and her imprisonment, it is thought, is not so much for the purpose of securing the ends of justice, as it is the result of a spirit of persecution. The simple fact that Mrs. Rudolph has been sentenced to three months' imprisonment for disorderly conduct in default of a fine of only ten dollars, is, of itself, sufficient evidence that something is wrong, because in the Central Police Court of this city, where so many are arrested and fined, such a very severe sentence for so trivial an offense is unknown. Mrs. Rudolph felt very keenly her unpleasant situation among the intoxicated men in the lock-up, and was crying bitterly when our reporter visited her. An explanation from Alderman Suter would now be pertinent, and, we trust that he can throw a different light on the matter.

We claim, and shall be happy to prove by actual demonstration at our salesrooms, that the WEED SEWING MACHINE runs more easily, can be more readily learned and operated, is more convenient in every way, will wear longer, do more work with a given amount of time and labor, and, finally, by its wonderfully range and capacity for all kinds of sewing, is better adapted to meet the requirements of a Family Sewing Machine than any other in the market.

Sold on prices to suit any one, and on payments to suit the times. Office 116 Market street. F. C. BIGONEY,

TTHS General Agent.

Notice of Removal.

McNaugher & Co., have removed their office from No. 84 North Diamond street to their new office No. 322 Federal street, Allegheny, are prepared to carry on the business of *Stone* and *Brick* paving and curbing as heretofore. All orders promptly attended to. Office hours from 7 to 9 A. M., and from 2½ to 5 P. M. TTHS.

The "Franklin," Allegheny, pays interest on time deposits.

BREVITIES.

Paragraphic Pencilings of Passing Events.

....One hundred and twenty-seven signed the pledge in the Hazelwood Christian Chapel on Tuesday night.

.....Washington Duncan yesterday charged Wm. Black, a rafteman, with trying to take his life by drowning him.

....The Pennsylvania Railroad tunnel at Port Perry has been excavated one hundred and fifty feet at the south end and fifty feet at the north end.

....The Allegheny Fire Department made a very creditable show yesterday afternoon on Ohio street, while being reviewed by the Knights of Pythias.

....The lamp washers, evidently, don't know that there are any lamps on Washington street and portions of Wylie avenue, at least the lamps would insinuate as much.

....The Street Committee of Allegheny Councils will hold a meeting this evening for the purpose of awarding several contracts for grading and paving certain streets.

....Robert Acres, whose term at the Western Penitentiary having expired, and who had become insane, was yesterday transferred to the insane department of the Allegheny Poor Farm.

....A Stehle, a saloon keeper on Smithfield street, is charged with two cases of assault and battery, and one for selling liquor to minors. Alderman O'Donnell has charge of the case.

....It is said that a draft from Germany, for $12,000, arrived on Tuesday for the young man Heyden, who committed suicide in Allegheny, about twelve hours after he had done the rash act.

....A suit for slander was entered yesterday in the Prothonotary's office by John and Bridget Loftus against Cornelius Whittaker. It is alleged that the defendant said that Bridget Loftus had committed adultery.

.....Yesterday in the Court of Common Pleas of Union township, left an appeal from the assessment of the County Commissioners, claiming that his property has been assessed at exorbitantly high rates.

....The crusaders yesterday—that is, those who are not in Harrisburg—visited several saloons in the morning. Those visited were on Water and Penn streets. Out of eight called upon but two admitted the women.

....On Tuesday afternoon a lady who resides in Pleasant Valley, had her pocket picked of her pocket book, containing $22 in money and some valuable papers, while standing on Montgomery avenue, during the funeral services of the late Mayor Callow.

....Dodds, of this city, and Nelms, of Philadelphia, are at loggerheads regarding the two games of billiards they were to play for the championship of Pennsylvania. Each has laid down his own propositions, and neither will make any concessions.

....On Tuesday evening two men were relieved of their watches at the circus in Allegheny. Several other parties had their pocket picked of small sums of money. The usual number of thieves and pickpockets seem to be in attendance at the circus.

.....A number of ratsmen from up the Allegheny river got into a fight yesterday on Sixth street with several Jewish clothing dealers and were laid out, the latter proving too numerous for them. The excitement in that vicinity over the affair ran up to a high pitch, but no arrests were made.

.....Our lady amateur florists will be interested in knowing that as a general principle a larger proportion of white flowers are more fragrant than those of any other color; yellow comes next, then red, and lastly blue, ashes which, and in the same order may be reckoned violet, green, orange, brown and black.

....An old man called yesterday at the Mayor's office and said that recently two attempts had been made to poison him at his boarding house on Fifth avenue extension, and that he could prove it by his brother. He was sent to find his relative and bring him to the office, but failed to put in an appearance again.

....The committee having charge of the machinery being constructed for the new water works at Hartupee's foundry paid a visit to that place yesterday, for the purpose of examining into the progress of the work, and determining whether that already completed and insured should be removed to a place of safety.

....Mrs. E. D. Stewart, of Ohio, better known in connection with the temperance cause as "Mother Stewart," will address a general meeting of the W. C. T. U. this day at 2:30 P. M. at Dr. W. J. Reid's U. P. Church, on Seventh avenue, and to-morrow at 7:30 P. M., in the Third Presbyterian Church (Dr. Noble's).

....A number of Chief Engineers of the Fire Departments of Allegheny and Pittsburgh were in attendance upon the Pythian Convention, and last night Chief White sounded an alarm from box 7 at the corner of Market and Water streets, for the purpose of showing our visitors what quick time our engines can make. The test was satisfactory, the steamers being on hand in good time.

....Charles Jones, the man who was committed to jail on Monday for trying to steal a silver watch from the residence of James Connally, on Murray avenue, in the Thirteenth ward, had a hearing yesterday before Acting Mayor McMaster on a charge of hypothecating a time piece belonging to Patrick McMahon, of the South Side. He was sent up for trial.

....George Brown, the Halifax sculler, has accepted the challenge of Schanff of this city to row a five mile race, and has placed one hundred dollars on deposit in the New York *Clipper* office, signifying at the same time his desire to have the articles of agreement forwarded for his signature as soon as possible. The amount of the stakes to be contended for is two thousand dollars a side in gold,

....It seems that the depositors of the Nation Trust Company are getting clamorous for the payment of their dues, and will commence suit against a number of the stockholders who have not yet come forward to help out the unfortunate balances, who have come down, some of them mortgaging their entire property. It is claimed unless the city lets up on its first installment due them, for a time, the claims of the depositors cannot be met.

....Yesterday Mr. Kinder Blair made an information before Alderman Graham, of Allegheny, charging Mr. William Gibson with forgery. It seems that Mr. Gibson had some business transaction with Mr. Blair and gave him a note for $230 endorsed by another party. The endorser subsequently denied having signed it, and hence the charge. Mr. Gibson says he can prove the note was signed by the party, and will be able to properly explain the matter.

....Since the commencement of the show and the inauguration of the Pythian ceremonies, the attendance of pupils at the public schools, particularly in Allegheny city, has very materially decreased. In one room that we know of where there is an enrollment of seventy-two scholars there was an attendance of but twenty-one yesterday. Parents should know that the school room is a much better place for their children than either the street or circus ground, and the parental authority was properly exercised the attendance of pupils would be fully up to the average.

PERSONAL.

***The historical "Drummer Boy of Chicamauga," Johnny Clem, is in Pittsburgh, the guest of Mr. Henry Abel, Sr. He is now a Lieutenant in the regular army, having entered the service when twelve years of age, and is on his way to attend the artillery school at Fortress Monroe.

***Mr. W. C. Stillwagon, who for a long time studied law in the office of Lazear & Hopkins, was yesterday admitted, on motion of Jacob H. Miller, to practice in the District and Common Pleas Courts of this county. Mr. Stillwagon, we understand, very creditably passed the thorough and critical examination that every aspirant for legal honors in this city is compelled to undergo.

***Mayor Blackmore received a letter yesterday announcing the death of Hon. Aaron S. Arnold, at Post Allegany, McKean Co., Pa. Deceased was one of the oldest and most extensive lumber merchants on the Allegheny river, and had an extensive acquaintance in this city, Cincinnati, Louisville and other ports on the Ohio river, where he shipped immense quantities of lumber and shingles.

***Mrs. F. E. W. Harper lectured last evening in Brown's Chapel, Allegheny, on "The Forces that Wins." The lecture for its depth of thought, and grace of diction, was especially conspicuous, and the delight of the hearers was frequently manifested. Mrs. Harper is possessed of unusually fine elocutionary powers, as well as an original and cultured mind. We regret that a want of space this morning prevents us giving an abstract of the lecture.

NOTES FROM OUR NEIGHBORS.

LIVELY times in the lumber regions.

THE Wheeling Opera House is being furbished up.

A FIRE swept away $5,000 in the shape of the Baden Public school house on Tuesday.

ROWDYISM in Altoona annoys the citizens so much that they want an increase to the police force.

YOUNG Steubenvillians of the male species "recreate"—but do not drink—in saloons, because the town has no better accommodations for them.

"DECORATION DAY" is a leading theme in rural exchanges just now, and from the notes of preparation it would seem that this sacred anniversary is to be celebrated with unusual fervor.

THEY had a "blowout" in Erie on Monday which lasted but a few minutes, but which unroofed several buildings, swept a church bell from a tower, scattered lumber piles for kindling wood throughout the city, and resulted in the death of one man.

A NEW kind of "spelling school contest" has recently been inaugurated up in Clearfield. The girls are matched against the boys, and every time one of the former misses a word and one of the latter spells it correctly, he is privileged to kiss the young lady. It is somewhat remarkable that the girls are forgetting how to spell some of the simplest words, while the boys are improving wonderfully.

HOUSE FURNISHING EMPORIUM.

Geo. W. Stevenson & Bro., 131 Federal Street, Allegheny.

Those of our readers who wish to replenish their old stock of house furnishing goods, or to fit themselves out with a new lot, are specially invited to call at the emporium of the Messrs. Stevenson Brothers, 131 Federal street, Allegheny. The stock is one of the largest and most complete ever opened here, and embraces the entire range of useful household articles of the most approved makes. All indifferent, trifling and useless devices, with which many furnishing stores are too often supplied, have been excluded from this assortment. Every article will be warranted to give satisfaction in the using.

They have on hand some of the neatest and cheapest cook stoves to be had in the country, and invite a special examination on the part of housekeepers.

European Steamship Arrivals Yesterday.

A dispatch received at Max Schamberg's European steamship, exchange and telegraph office at No. 163 Smithfield street, announces the arrival of the White Star line steamer Oceanic at New York; the N. G. Lloyd line steamer Weser at Southampton.

No Sales of Property

On the Scott farm until day of sale,

Monday, May 11th, at 11 A. M.

Train leaves West Penn Depot at 9:30 A. M.

THE COURTS.

YESTERDAY'S PROCEEDINGS.

Criminal Court.

[Before Judge Collier.]

The jury found John Malady not guilty of the charge of malicious mischief, preferred against him, and the prosecutor, Matthew Steinhauser, was directed to pay the costs.

Thomas Meehan, indicted for assault and battery, was found not guilty, and the costs divided.

James Elkins was convicted of larceny, on oath of Mr. Shirk.

Martin Patterson and George Louis were placed on trial on a charge of robbery and assault, preferred by Henry Magee, and the jury returned a verdict of not guilty of robbery, but guilty of felonious assault.

The case of D. C. Lamb, charged with false pretenses, is on trial.

Trial List for To-day.

Commonwealth vs.
Thomas Woods, Chas. W. Smith,
Geo. Hall, E1. Mulberger,
Chas. Shippey, Mich Breisenberger,
James Russell, Chas. Smith,
Wm. H. Conner et al. C. W. Smith,
A. I. Conner, W. H. Conner et al.,
Wm. Doud. James McGuffin,
Wm. H. Conner, Beamer et al.,
Thomas Leonard, Thos. Spencer,
Robt. Buttle, John Trimble,
David Newell, James E. March et al.

District Court.

[Before Judges White and Kirkpatrick.]

In the case of Walker P. Carter et al., owners of the steamer H. M. Lockwood, vs. the Eureka Insurance Company, an action to recover on an insurance policy some $2,500, is still on trial before Judge Kirkpatrick.

The case of Frederick Hahn vs. Joseph Dierdorin, an action to recover $150 for a brown mare alleged to have been sold and delivered, was terminated by the jury rendering a verdict for the defendant.

A verdict for plaintiff for $328.90 was rendered in the case of Kalmyer & Erb vs. Wm. Frazier & Bros.

In the case of Strange vs. the Pittsburgh, Virginia & Charleston Railroad Company, an action to recover the value of a lot on the South Side, which the Company appropriated for railroad purposes, judgment was rendered for plaintiff for $875 by consent of both parties.

On motion of Jacob H. Miller, Esq., W. C. Stillwagon was duly qualified and admitted to practice in this Court.

Trial List for To-day.

Ulmer vs. Snively.
Emery vs. Keifer.
Curtis & Co. vs. House, Harrison & Co.
Travelers' Insurance Co. vs. Thorne et al.
Hall vs. Hall's Safe and Lock Company.
Gillespie vs. Sill & Negley.
McKee vs. Adams, administratrix.
Germania Savings Bank vs. Goettman.
Meyer vs. McCarthey.

Common Pleas Court.

[Before Judges Sterrett and Stowe.]

C. C. Mellor and J. M. Hoffman were apointed appraisers of the estate of Charles G. Blume, who made a voluntary assignment.

In the case of McKee vs. Bidwell, a verdict for plaintiff for $750 was rendered.

Charles Keitz vs. Adam Appel. Action for slander. Verdict for plaintiff for $25.

C. S. Black vs. Christ. Beckert. Action for plumbing. Verdict for the defendant.

The account of the assignee of John E. Niewind was presented and approved, and ordered to be published.

On motion of Jacob H. Miller, W. C. Stillwagon was qualified and admitted to practice in this Court.

Jones B. Barr vs. Stephen Malatesta. Action for rent. On trial.

Green Tree Building and Loan Association of Lawrenceville vs. Joseph Liebler. Action on a mortgage. On trial.

Trial List for To-day.

Hicks vs. Campbell.
Dickson vs. Dean.
Iron, Steel & Co. vs. Jones et al.
Morrison for use vs. Robinson.
Emerick et al., vs. Schneider et al.
Hampton & Dalzell vs. Hunter & Gray.
McQuaid, adm'r, vs. Roth.
Schoonhaver & Co. vs. Keanedy, adm'r.
Same vs. Same.
Park & Telford vs. Milligan.
Hershberger & Co. vs Milligan.
Gaskey vs. Mc Cue.
Soulier vs. Bentz & Bro. et al.
Crowther vs. McKain.

United States District Court.

[Before Judge McCandless.]

G. W. Hill, assignee, etc., vs. S. P. Rodgers et al. Rule granted on plaintiff to give security for costs. Rule returnable and Sicard for rule.

Hortou & Miller, bankrupts, Elk county. Orders made for the sale of certain personal property by assignee. Stoner for assignee.

Blacker Bros., bankrupts, Warren county. Rule granted to show cause why the assignee should not be allowed to withdraw report of property set apart to bankrupts as exempt.

Herman & Lappe, bankrupts, Pittsburgh. The exceptions to the Register's report on the petition of Hammett & Son for the disallowance of the claims of Chas. Peebles et al. overruled, and the report was confirmed. Duff & Leggate for, and Over *contra*.

Geo. W. Rockwell, bankrupt, Erie county. Hearing on the exceptions to Register's report on the claim of Hon. S. P. Johnson fixed for the 5th proximo. Stoner for exceptions.

Andrew Ackley vs. steam tug "Stella" in admiralty. Commissioner Patterson's report on the distribution of the fund was presented and confirmed, subject to exceptions within ten days from the 21st inst.

A STATE BOARD OF HEALTH

Action of the Medical Men of Allegheny County.

The physicians of Allegheny county, following in the footsteps of the M. D.'s of Philadelphia, have decided to petition the Legislature to establish a State Board of Health, for the investigation of epidemics and the effects of sickness upon the community at large. The following is the petition:

To the Members of the Senate and House of Representatives at Harrisburgh.

SIRS: At a meeting of the Allegheny county Medical Society held April 21st, 1874, a committee of five was appointed to forward the following preamble and resolutions adopted by the Philadelphia County Medical Society, and endorsed by the Allegheny County Medical Society.

WHEREAS, The State of Pennsylvania has never taken cognizance of public hygiene or preventive medicine, nor has ever had any registration of the births, deaths and marriages occurring in the State; and

WHEREAS, Other States have inaugurated such measures for the investigation of epidemics and the effects of sickness upon the general health, happiness and prosperity of their people; and

WHEREAS, The numerous epidemics which have recently occurred in our midst, devastating our population, prove to us the necessity of the State taking action in this matter; therefore, be it

Resolved, That this society does most earnestly urge upon the members of our Legislature to take measures for the passage of an act creating a State Board of Health.

W. J. GILMORE, M. D.,
M. A. ARNHOLT, M. D.,
W. SNIVELY, M. D.,
A. M. POLLOCK, M. D.,
JAMES KING, M. D.,
Committee Allegheny Co. Medical Society.

The Allegheny Carpet Store.

Messrs. Weilty Brothers, wholesale and retail dealers in carpets, oil cloths, matting, shades, etc., have been meeting with the most gratifying success since they opened their extensive warehouse, No. 116 Federal street, Allegheny. Their stock is unusually fine and well selected, and customers generally find that their tastes can be suited here quite as well, if not better, than at any other house. They invite an examination of their goods, and a comparison as to quality and prices. Those purchasing carpets to furnish houses in the two cities or vicinity, can have them made up and laid upon the floors. We earnestly recommend all in need of carpets to give these gentlemen a call, as they cannot purchase as advantageously anywhere else in the city.

Allegheny's Fine Clothing House.

Gents and youths should examine the fine and elegant stock of cloths for spring suits received by Messrs. Strassberger & Joseph; No. 161 Federal street, Allegheny. There are none better, and you are assured that they will make you a tip top suit in the latest and most approved style, and at rates satisfactory to your pocket. They are practical working men themselves, employ none but good working men, purchase for cash, sell for cash and offer special inducements. They have in store a very heavy stock of ready-made clothing, as carefully prepared as if made to order, and in addition a good line of gents' furnishing goods, as cheap as they are good.

Farmers, Gardeners,

and parties wishing a fine home near the cities wait until Monday, May 11th, the day of the great sale on the Scott Farm, two and a half miles from Etna, and about six miles from Allegheny city.

It is laid off in five and ten acre pieces.

Rich soil; well watered; fine dairy farm; fine orchards; well improved.

Trains will leave West Penn depot at Federal street station, on Monday morning, May 11th, at 9:30 A. M. Trains free.

Refreshments served up on the grounds.

Our New Spring Overcoats including the very latest designs worn on Broadway, New York, are attracting particular attention this season. A perfect fit is guaranteed to every customer, and all grades can be found on our counters from a garment at $5.00 up to one at $20.00, one price, a low price, and C. O. D. at Nos. 42 and 44 Sixth street, Pittsburgh. A. J. Nutting, fine clothier for Men, Youths, Boys and Children.

Removal.

FRANKLIN SAVINGS BANK, Allegheny, have removed to their new building, No. 171 Federa street.

PIMPLES, ERUPTIONS, ROUGH SKIN.

The system being put under the influence of Dr. Pierce's Golden Medical Discovery for a few weeks, the skin becomes smooth, clear, soft, velvety, and being illuminated with the glow of perfect health from within, true beauty stands forth in all its glory. Nothing ever presented to the public as a beautifier of the complexion ever gave such satisfaction for this purpose as this Discovery. The effects of all medicines which operate upon the system through the medium of the blood are necessarily somewhat slow, no matter how good the remedy employed. While one to three bottles clear the skin of pimples, blotches, eruptions, yellow spots, comedones, &c., from one to a dozen may possibly be required to cure some cases where the system is rotten with scrofulous or virulent blood poisons. Be cured of all these diseases, however, from the common pimple to the worst scrofula, is, with the use of this remedy, a matter of time. Sold by all Druggists.

COVERED WITH ERUPTIONS. CURED.

CLAVERACK, Columbia Co., N. Y.

DR R. V. PIERCE, Buffalo, N. Y.

DEAR SIR—I am sixty years of age, and have been afflicted with Salt Rheum in the worst form for a great many years, until, accidently, saw one of your books, which described my case exactly. I bought your Golden Medical Discovery and took two bottles and a half, and was entirely cured. From my shoulders to my hands I was entirely covered with eruptions, also face and body. I was likew